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JUVENILE · COURT STATISTICS: 1931



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR FRANCES PERKINS, Secretary

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

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JUVENILE-COURT STATISTICS 1931

BASED ON INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY 92 COURTS

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

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JUVENILE-COURT STATISTICS, 1931

THE COOPERATING COURTS

The report on juvenile-court statistics for 1931 is the fifth annual report based on data supplied by courts cooperating with the Children's Bureau in the plan for obtaining uniform statistics of delinquency, dependency and neglect, and other children's cases dealt

with by juvenile courts.

During that year reports of cases of children dealt with by the juvenile courts were received from all the courts in Connecticut (89 courts) and Utah (8 courts) and from 71 courts in 21 other States and the District of Columbia. The State of Connecticut was added to the reporting area, and several other changes occurred in the list of cooperating courts. Five courts serving areas with more than 100,000 estimated population 1 and 3 serving a somewhat smaller group 2 were added, and 18 courts serving areas with smaller populations discontinued reporting. These changes are in accord with the program of the Children's Bureau to encourage State-wide reporting through a State agency, usually the department of public welfare, and to continue to develop the reporting to the Bureau of individual cases only from courts serving large urban communities, which report in greater detail than the States are prepared to request from all courts, at least at present.

The courts now reporting to the Bureau serve about one fifth of the population of the United States. During 1931 they submitted facts regarding 59,880 delinquency cases, 22,317 dependency and neglect cases, 1,116 cases of other types over which the courts had jurisdiction, and 17,356 cases of children who had been discharged from

supervision after a period of probation or supervision.

The tables included in this report are of two types: Summary tables, combining the figures for all courts, and source tables, giving facts in regard to the cases reported by individual courts. In previous years all the courts reported information for each case on a card, which made possible the correlation of any items reported. In the State plan for reporting used in Connecticut, summary tables are prepared by the courts, and a consolidated table showing figures for all courts is sent to the Children's Bureau. Figures for Connecticut, exclusive of Bridgeport, which reported cases on individual cards, could be used, therefore, in only those summary and source tables that present such basic facts in delinquency and dependency and neglect cases as the age and color of the child, the reason for reference to the court, and the disposition and manner of dealing with

San Francisco County, Calif.; Dade County, Fla.; Orleans Parish, La.; Syracuse, N.Y.; and Fayette County, Pa.
 La Salle County, Ill.; Muskegon County, Mich.; and Kenosha County, Wis.

the case by the court, and, in cases dismissed from supervision, the

reason for discharge and the length of time under supervision.

The source tables (pp. 37 to 59) present details as to the cases reported by the 43 courts that were serving areas of 100,000 or more population. In these tables cases reported by courts serving less populous areas are combined and reported as one unit.3 Consolidated figures for the entire State are also made available for Utah and in some instances for Connecticut. Two of the courts (Hudson County and Mercer County, N.J.) serving areas of 100,000 or more population did not report cases of dependency and neglect. Hartford and New Haven, Conn., were not included in all source tables, as the courts in these cities did not report their cases on cards.

DELINQUENCY CASES

TRENDS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Delinquency rates, based on the number of delinquent children referred to the juvenile court per 10,000 children of juvenile-court age of the same sex, have been calculated for courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population that reported cases on cards to the Children's Bureau during 1931. Rates for each court have been prepared for each year that the court reported cases since the effort to promote uniform statistics began in 1927. (See table 3.) Nineteen courts 4 have reported each year of the 5-year period. During this time progress has been made toward uniformity in reporting. and it is possible to reach some conclusions as to trend in juvenile-

court delinquency rates from these courts.

The trend of the rates for boys was upward from 1927 to 1930 (162) in 1927, 174 in 1928, 183 in 1929, and 184 in 1930), but in each year of this period the percentage increase was less. The 1928 increase over 1927 amounted to 7 percent, the 1929 increase over 1928 was 5 percent, and the 1930 increase over 1929 was less than 1 percent. This slowing up in the percentage increase to a point where it is negligible between 1929 and 1930 was followed by a definite drop in the rate in 1931 (172), which amounts to 7 percent decrease from the preceding year. For the 18 courts reporting girls' cases the delin-quency rates for girls show the same general tendency. There was an upward trend from 1927 to 1929; the 1930 rate was the same as that of 1929, and the 1931 rate definitely lower than that of 1930.

Analysis of the ages of the children whose cases were reported by these courts shows that the decrease in rates in 1931 from 1930 was largely due to a decrease in cases of children under 14 years of age. Table 1 gives information as to the number of cases of children of different ages dealt with by these courts in 1930 and in 1931 and shows the percent of change in cases from 1930 to 1931 in the different age groups. The decrease in cases of boys under 10 years of age amounted to 18 percent, the percent of decrease becoming progressively smaller in the older age groups. In girls' cases a decrease was found in each age group, except for those under 10 years of age, the largest decrease

(16 percent) being in cases of girls 12 and 13 years of age.

³ The name of the principal city in the area served by each of the 43 larger courts is given in appendix table A, and the name of the principal city in the area served, and the number and type of cases handled, by the smaller courts is given in appendix table B.

⁴ Bridgeport, Conn.; District of Columbia; Lake County and Marion County, Ind.; Hennepin County and Ransey County, Minn.; Hudson County and Mercer County, N.J.; Buffalo, Erie County, New York City, and Westchester County, N.Y.; Franklin County, Hamilton County, and Mahoning County, Oblo Montgomery County and Philadelphia, Pa.; Norfolk, Va.; and Pierce County, Wash.

Table 1.—Age of boys and girls when referred to court in 1930 and in 1931 and percentage change in 1931 as compared with 1930; boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 19 courts ¹ reporting throughout the period 1927–31

	F	Boys' cases	2	Girls' cases ²			
Age of child	1930	1931	Percent- age change	1930	1931	Percent- age change	
Total cases	25, 946	25, 142		4, 206	3, 858		
Under 10 years 0 years, under 12	1, 686 3, 496 6, 904	1, 384 3, 263 6, 339	-18 -7 -8	122 239 805	126 224 680	+3 -6 -16	
4 years, under 16. 6 years, under 18. 8 years and over	10, 935 2, 602 60 263	10, 848 2, 683 59 566	-1 +3 (3)	2, 344 671 12 13	2, 103 665 7 53	-10 -1 (3)	

¹ Only 18 courts reported girls' cases.
² Includes only official cases for Franklin County, Ohio.
³ Percentage change not shown because the age of original jurisdiction for these courts was under 18 years, although a few children above this age were dealt with.

Table 2 gives the reasons why boys and girls were brought before these courts in the different years. A large part of the decrease in total cases in 1931 as compared with 1930 was due to reduction in the number of boys' cases classified as "acts of carelessness or mischief", "truancy", or "ungovernable," and in cases of girls referred for truancy, being ungovernable, or sex offense. This decrease in cases of being ungovernable and in girls' truancy cases began in 1930; in boys' truancy cases the decrease began in 1929. Stealing, the most common offense for which boys are referred to the court, and the one that would be expected to show the effect of economic conditions, increased each year from 1927 to 1931. Although the percentage increase (2) in stealing from 1930 to 1931 was smaller than in previous years, it is significant because of the drop in total cases in 1931. Another significant increase, continuous since 1929, was in cases of boys who had run away. There was a decrease rather than an increase in 1931 in cases of girls charged with stealing and running away. Changes in the number of cases of other types of offenses are less significant because of the smaller number of such cases. The increase in 1931 of cases of children charged with the use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs, although the number of cases is small, is of interest.

Conditions in particular localities, or changes in the policies, practices, or services of a few courts, may have a marked influence upon their combined figures. For example, in 1931 the increase in cases of boys running away was due largely to increases in such cases in Hamilton County, Ohio, New York City, and Philadelphia, Pa.; the largest drop in truancy cases was reported by Hudson County, N.J.; and the decrease in cases involving acts of carelessness and mischief, and traffic violations, was affected by the marked drop in such cases

in New York City.

Juvenile-court delinquency rates are given in table 3 for each year that cases were reported, for the 41 courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population reporting boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases during 1931. The delinquency rates for boys and for girls fluctuate from year to year in the different courts. The general trend in rates for this larger group of courts was the same as for the 19 courts.

Table 2.—Reason for reference to court and percentage change as compared with previous years; boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 19 courts 1 reporting throughout the period 1927-31

		Deliz	quency	cases		Per	centage	change i	n-
Reason for reference to court, and sex of child	1927	1928	1929	1930 2	1931 3	1928 com- pared with 1927 3	1929 com- pared with 1928 3	1930 com- pared with 1929 3	1931 com- pared with 1930 3
Total cases	26, 296	27, 408	29, 271	30, 152	29, 000	+4	+7	+3	-4
Boys' cases	22, 499	23, 324	24, 982	25, 946	25, 142	+4	+7	+4	-3
Stealing Act of carelessness or mis-	9, 263	9, 635	10, 105	10,690	10, 881	+4	+5	+6	+2
chief, and traffic violation. Truancy Running away. Ungovernable Sex offense.	6, 362 1, 580 1, 547 1, 676 461 745	7, 055 1, 650 1, 547 1, 764 373 637	7, 977 1, 566 1, 587 1, 816 349 667	48, 307 1, 473 1, 627 1, 672 387 661	47, 868 1, 099 1, 803 1, 526 331 675	+11 +4 0 +5 -19 -15	+13 -5 +3 +3 -7 +5	+4 -6 +3 -8 +11 -1	$ \begin{array}{r} -6 \\ -25 \\ +11 \\ -9 \\ -15 \\ +2 \end{array} $
Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugsOther reasonReason not reported	140 553 172	89 431 143	115 680 120	103 1, 013 13	144 732 83	-37 -22	+29 +58	-11 +49	+40 -28
Girls' cases	3, 797	4, 084	4, 289	4, 206	3, 858	+8	+5	-2	-8
Stealing	496	520	493	531	507	+5	-5	+8	-5
chief, and traffic violation Truancy	319 363 672 1, 104 624 108	318 395 653 1, 286 693 100	337 425 780 1,309 675 99	4 388 376 757 1, 222 774 87	4 373 315 724 1, 108 652 79	(5) +9 -3 +16 +11 -8	+6 +8 +19 +2 -3 -1	+15 -12 -3 -7 +15 -12	$\begin{array}{c} -4 \\ -16 \\ -4 \\ -9 \\ -16 \\ -9 \end{array}$
Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugsOther reasonReason not reported	29 50 32	26 56 37	21 81 69	33 29 9	43 25 32	+12	+45	-64	

⁴ Includes traffic violators (511 boys and 11 girls in 1930; 565 boys and 18 girls in 1931). Number not reported separately in previous years.

§ Less than 1 percent.

Only 9 5 of the 36 courts reporting for 1930 and 1931 had higher boys' rates in 1931 than in 1930. The percent of increase in rates varied from 2 in the District of Columbia to 46 in Milwaukee County. In 2 of these courts, however—District of Columbia and Multnomah County, Oreg.—the difference in the rates was too small to be statistically significant. This marked increase in Milwaukee was due largely to closer cooperation between the court and the police department, and between the court and the district attorney's office. As a result, every juvenile case coming to the attention of the police was referred to the juvenile court, and a number of boys that previously would have been sent to other courts 6 were referred to the juvenile court. Boys' rates in 27 courts were lower in 1931 than in 1930; in 16 courts ⁷ the decrease was statistically significant.

The rates for girls for the same courts are also given in table 3. In 11 courts the girls' rates were higher in 1931 than in 1930, but

¹ Only 18 courts reported girls' cases.
2 Includes only official cases for Franklin County, Ohio, as unofficial cases were not reported in previous years.

3 Percentage change not shown where number of cases was less than 50 or where information was not

available.

⁶ District of Columbia; Baltimore, Md.; Hennepin County, Minn.; Buffalo, and Monroe County, N.Y.; Hamilton County, Ohio; Multnomah County, Oreg.; Third District, Utah; and Milwaukee, Wis.

⁶ Circuit counts in Wisconsin have concurrent jurisdiction over delinquents of 16 years or over.

⁷ San Diego, Calif.; Fulton County, Ga.; Lake County and Marion County, Ind.; Polk County, Iowa; Caddo Parish, La.; Wayne County, Mich.; Ramsey County, Minn.; Hudson County, N.J.; New York City, Renselaer County, and Westchester County, N.Y.; Mahoning County, Ohio; Allegheny County and Philadelphia, Pa.; and Pierce County, Wash.

because of the small number of girls' cases, the increase in only 1 court (Mercer County, N.J.) was statistically significant. Twenty-three courts had lower rates for girls in 1931 than in 1930; in 10 of these ⁸ the decrease in rate was significant. The girls' rates in Hennepin County, Minn., and in Milwaukee County, Wis., were the same in 1930 and 1931.

Table 3.—Juvenile-delinquency rates per 10,000 boys and girls of juvenile court age jurisdiction dealt with by courts serving areas with 100,000 or more population in 1930: 1927-31 1

A			Boys					Girls		
Area served by court	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Alabama: Mobile County			143	123	95			35	22	14
California: San Diego County			484	501	454			103	82	95
San Francisco County Connecticut: Bridgeport (city)	143 293	258	270	276	74 265	13 50	60	52	47	24 50
District of Columbia	427	448	417	409	417	72	79	79	63	64
Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County				361	337 308					73
Indiana:				301	303				70	58
Lake County		133	57	100	82	67	52	37	71	41
Marion County		150 327	186 325	146 252	113 202	82	76 87	86 100	77 81	54 57
Louisiana:	1		020	202			0'	100	01	97
Caddo Parish		146	185	181	76		29	31	30	15
Orleans Parish				309	170 347				32	19 33
Michigan:									02	00
Kent County Wayne County			155	183 152	176 138			39	29	32
Minnesota:				132	100				22	17
Hennepin County	164	178	167	163	188	42	50	42	41	41
Ramsey County New Jersey:	96	109	108	138	106	27	30	33	28	3 6
Hudson County	206	218	219	232	206	29	39	40	36	26
Mercer County	106	143	219	210	198	11	12	10	13	26
New York: Buffalo (city)	155	165	162	178	198	11	14	14	17	18
Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo)	94	103	104	103	84	12	10	7	12	8
Monroe County New York (city)	83	52 115	58 124	$\frac{40}{122}$	53 110	14	16	12	10	9
Rensselaer County		113	177	209	162	14	18	20 48	19 43	16 37
Syracuse (city)					146					10
Westchester CountyOhio:	203	164	154	100	69	35	30	27	19	11
Franklin County		161	80	2 89	2 82	65	64	59	2 58	2 50
Hamilton County		201	244	248	294			116	105	104
Mahoning County Montgomery County		477 127	489 182	496 132	444 121	108	97 76	113 88	115 85	117 75
Oregon: Multnomah County			221	283	310			52	46	43
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County		72	70	61	51		10	10		
Favette County		12	10	01	15		13	13	11	8
Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and county)	_ 18	23	20	36	27	6	5	4	5	4
South Carolina: Greenville County	289	280 60	320 78	342 56	320 55	42	43 16	48 17	51 15	47 12
Utah: Third District		252	258	261	320		41	59	88	65
Virginia: Norfolk	467	398	533	470	422	93	115	113	98	96
Washington: Pierce County	61	76	58	80	50	16	20	22	17	25
Spokane County				342	324				57	59
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County				254	370				68	68
			' '							

Courts reporting in 1931 that reported in 1 or more years during the period 1927-31.
 Based on official cases only, as unofficial cases were not reported in previous years.

The rates in different localities varied widely in 1931. Rates based on the number of boys referred to the courts serving areas with 100,000 or more population varied from 454 in San Diego County, Calif., to 15 in Fayette County, Pa., the rate for these 41 courts

⁸ Lake County and Marion County, Ind.; Polk County, Iowa; Caddo Parish, La.; Wayne County, Mich.; Hudson County, N.J.; New York City and Westchester County, N.Y.; Allegheny County, Pa.; and Third District, Utah.

combined being 176; girls' rates varied from 117 in Mahoning County, Ohio, to 4 in Fayette County and Montgomery County, Pa.⁹, the

rate for the 41 courts combined being 32.

A number of factors other than variation in the amount of delinquency influence these differences in rates. Important among these is the age limitation of original jurisdiction of the court. Evidence of this is to be found in table 4, which presents for all courts having higher age jurisdiction separate rates for the boys and girls under 16 years of age and for the total number of boys and girls brought before the court. The inclusion of older boys and girls affected the rates of some courts more than of others. The percentage difference was highest in courts having jurisdiction up to 18 years of age. In 3 of these courts (Ramsey County, Minn.; Norfolk, Va.; and Spokane County, Wash.) the rate for boys was more than 50 percent higher when the older boys are included, and in 7 courts (Hennepin County and Ramsey County, Minn.; Franklin County and Hamilton County, Ohio; Third District, Utah; Spokane County, Wash.; and Milwaukee County, Wis.) more than 50 percent higher for girls when the older girls are included. The percentage difference in rates of the two California courts, with original jurisdiction under 18 years and concurrent jurisdiction under 21, is about the same as in courts having jurisdiction under 17 years.

The delinquency rate of a court is also affected by the relative numbers of white and Negro children in the areas served. Rates have been calculated separately for white and Negro children for 14 courts that had reported to the bureau for 5 years serving areas in which 10,000 or more of the population were Negro. The rates for Negro children are consistently higher than for white children. (Table 5.) In 1931 rates for Negro boys were from slightly less than 2 to 4 times as large as the rates for white boys and for negro girls from less than 2 to more than 7 times as large as the rates for white girls. Rates for Negro boys in the 14 courts varied from 888 of every 10,000 of juvenile-court age in Mahoning County, Ohio, to 100 in Montgomery County, Pa., the rate for the 14 courts combined being 576; rates for Negro girls in 13 courts varied from 346 to 19,

the rate for these 13 courts combined being 126.

Comparison of the rates for white children with the total rates for the same 14 courts, given in table 3, shows that the inclusion of Negro boys and girls had a much greater effect upon the total rate of some courts than of others. For example, rates for white and Negro boys in the District of Columbia and in Buffalo are comparable although not identical. The total rate for boys in 1931 in Buffalo (198) was only 5 percent higher than the rate for white boys, whereas the total rate in the District of Columbia (417) was 74 percent higher than the rate for white boys. This marked effect of the Negro rate upon the total rate in the District of Columbia is due to the fact that more than a fourth of the boys of juvenile-court age in the District are Negroes. The rates for boys in 4 other courts (Marion County, Ind.; Franklin County and Hamilton County, Ohio, and Norfolk, Va.) were increased from 22 to 30 percent by the inclusion of Negro boys.

⁹ The low rates in the Pennsylvania courts are partly due to the practice of taking many children before the police magistrates for preliminary hearing and decision as to whether their cases shall be referred to the juvenile court.

Table 4.—Juvenile-delinquency rates per 10,000 boys and girls of juvenile-court age dealt with by courts having jurisdiction over 15 years of age and serving areas with 100,000 or more population in 1930; 1931

			Delinque	ncy rates		
Area served by court	Age of original court jurisdiction	Во	ys	Girls		
		7 to 15 years	7 to up- per age limit	7 to 15 years	7 to up- per age limit	
California:						
San Diego County		404	454	77	95	
San Francisco County	do	65	74	17	24	
District of Columbia		368	417	56	64	
Florida: Dade County Louisiana:	ao	317	337	60	73	
Caddo Parish	do	67	76	14	15	
Orleans Parish	do	149	170	16	19	
Indiana:		1.3	110	10	15	
Lake County	Under 18 (girls)	(1)	(1)	31	41	
Marion County	do	(1) (1)	(1) (1)	40	54	
Iowa: Polk County	Under 18	166	202	46	57	
Michigan:			i i			
Kent County		154	176	23	32	
Wayne County	do	120	138	14	17	
Minnesota:	TT 1 10	40.	400			
Hennepin County	Under 18	135	188	24	41	
Ramsey CountyOhio:	do	68	106	20	36	
Franklin County	do	2 58	2 82	2 32	² 50	
Hamilton County	do	221	294	67	104	
Mahoning County	do	341	444	86	117	
Montgomery County	do	97	121	60	75	
Oregon: Multnomah County	do	243	310	32	43	
Utah: Third District	do	253	320	35	65	
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	do	275	422	71	96	
Washington:						
Pierce County	do	34	50	20	25	
Spokane County	do	212	324	36	59	
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County		269	370	35	68	

¹ Age jurisdiction for boys under 16 years.

Another significant factor to be considered in studying delinquency rates of individual courts is the extent to which the court is dealing with minor cases of delinquency as well as with those involving serious conduct problems. The number of cases dismissed by the court after a warning had been given or some adjustment made of the difficulty, or of cases held open without further action being anticipated, gives some indication of this situation, although some differences exist in the policies and procedures of the courts. In some courts children committing minor offenses may be placed under supervision of probation officers rather than be dismissed by the court. It is interesting to note that of the 16 courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population having a rate for boys of more than 200,10 all, with the exception of the court in Norfolk, Va., had dismissed or indefinitely continued from 35 to 73 percent of the cases referred. (See table VIIIA, p. 48.) Most of these courts reported a large number of unofficial cases. (See table VII, p. 47.) On the other hand, all but 2 (Mobile County, Ala., and Caddo Parish, La.)

² Based on official cases only.

¹⁰ Rates of more than 400: San Dlego County, Calif.; District of Columbia; Mahoning County, Ohio; and Norfolk, Va. Rates of more than 300 but less than 400: Dade County, Fla.; Fulton County, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; Multnomah County, Org.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Third District, Utah; Spokane County, Wash.; and Milwaukee County, Wis. Rates of more than 200 but less than 300: Bridgeport, Conn.; Polk County, Iowa; Hudson County, N.J.; and Hamilton County, Ohio.

of the 12 courts having a rate of less than 100 ¹¹ had dismissed only 20 percent or less of their cases, 2 (Allegheny County and Montgomery County, Pa.) having no dismissals.

Table 5.—Juvenile-delinquency rates per 10,000 white and Negro boys and girls of juvenile-court age jurisdiction dealt with by courts serving areas with 100,000 or more total population and 10,000 or more Negro population in 1930; courts reporting throughout the period 1927-31

Area served by court and sex	19	27	19	28	19	29	19	30	19	31
of child	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
BOYS										
District of ColumbiaIndiana:	234	922	275	892	265	808	229	866	239	865
Lake County Marion County	139 154	189 422	126 119	256 421	54 139	115 601	97 114	160 420	77 87	172 347
New Jersey:						1				
Hudson County Mercer County	197 97	698	211 134	627 306	211 193	658 690	225 183	632 694	198 184	635 441
New York: Buffalo (city)	154	102	163	333	157	454	173	444	189	655
New York (city)	79	170	108	342	116	377	113	384	102	342
Westchester County Ohio:	196	404	- 153	486	144	456	94	273	67	147
Franklin County Hamilton County	154 179	589	133 172	435 509	55 200	332 695	1 59 204	1 376	1 67 238	1 225
Mahoning County Pennsylvania:	411	935	443	1, 105	459	1, 011	463	1, 006	415	888
Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and	14	136	23	40	19	52	30	193	25	100
county)	245	761	238	713	269	809	295	788	269	788
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	345	712	284	630	394	817	331	756	327	623
GIRLS										
District of ColumbiaIndiana:	30	171	35	182	39	169	20	160	21	160
Lake County	61	163	49	109	32 77	117 160	62 67	197 153	35 36	124 200
Marion County New Jersey:		287	64	174						
Hudson County Mercer County	29 7	37 76	36	177 31	38	101	35 12	105 28	26 21	70 91
New York: Buffalo (city)	10	75	13	41	12	113	17	58	16	76
New York (city)	13	53	17	63	18 23	83	17 17	87	14	70 43
Westchester County Ohlo:	30	179	25	149		122	-	91	9	
Franklin County Mahoning County	54 94	164 344	59 87	109 259	100	134 316	1 46	1 160 319	1 41 101	1 128 346
Pennsylvania: Montgomery County	5	33	4	21	3	10	4	29	3	19
Philadelphia (city and			_		34		39	161		151
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	29 64	170 143	30 80	174 178	72	174 185	73	142	34 78	128

¹ Based on official cases only as unofficial cases were not reported in previous years.

The relation between the court and the police, the school department, and the social agencies will affect the number of children referred to the court and the juvenile-court delinquency rate. In some places all children arrested by the police are referred to the juvenile court, whereas in others the police themselves deal with many children, especially those committing minor offenses and violating traffic rules. The school department may deal with nearly all

¹¹ Mobile County, Ala.; San Francisco County, Calif.; Lake County, Ind.; Caddo Parish, La.; Erie County, Monroe County, and Westchester County, N.Y.; Allegheny County, Fayette County, and Montgomery County, Pa.; Greenville County, S.C.; and Pierce County, Wash. Franklin County, Ohio, was not included in this group, as the rate shown in table 3 does not include unofficial cases reported in 1930 and 1931.

truancy problems through its own agenices, or it may refer large numbers of attendance cases to the court.¹² If the school system includes such facilities for constructive work with problem children as a child-study department, visiting teachers, and well-trained attendance officers, it is probable that many cases, including other behavior problems as well as truancy, which would otherwise be dealt with by the courts, will be cared for by the schools.¹³ The extent to which agencies doing case work with problem children or their families are available in the community, and the place that the court holds in the estimation of social agencies and the public, also influence the number of children referred.

CHILDREN INVOLVED IN THE CASES 14

The ages of the children before the courts as delinquents were reported by all of the 143 courts dealing with delinquency cases. Information as to the nativity of the child and his parents, the place where he was living when referred to the court, and the marital status of his parents, was available only for the cases dealt with by 79 courts that reported individual cases on cards.¹⁵

The maximum age of original jurisdiction of the 143 courts varied from under 16 to under 21. One hundred and one courts had jurisdiction over delinquent children under 16 years of age; ¹⁶ 7 had jurisdiction under 17 years; ¹⁷ 29 had jurisdiction under 18 years; ¹⁸ and 2 had jurisdiction under 21 years. ¹⁹ Of the remaining 4 courts, 2 (in Indiana) had jurisdiction over delinquent boys under 16 and delinquent girls under 18, and 2 (in Illinois) had jurisdiction over boys under 17 and girls under 18.

The extent to which the age limitation of original jurisdiction of the courts affected the number of cases dealt with is shown in table 6.20 Cases of children under 16 years of age were reported by all the courts. Of the total number of cases of boys for whom age was reported, 41,664 involved boys under 16 years of age; 48 percent of these cases involved boys of 14 or 15 years of age, the largest number of cases being those of 15-year-old boys. The concentration of girls' cases in these age groups is even more marked, as in 65 percent of the cases of girls under 16 years of age the children were 14 or 15 years of age.

¹² In Mahoring County, Ohio, the probation office and the school-attendance department handle jointly a number of unofficial cases.

a number of unofficial cases.

13 The practice in some jurisdictions of proceeding against the parents in cases of truancy reduces the number of children brought to court on that charge.

14 In 1927 and 1928 tables showing age and social characteristics of the children involved in the cases were based on individual children, not cases. A comparison of tables relating to social data based on "children" and on "cases" revealed no significant differences in percent distribution. All tables for 1929, 1930, and 1931, therefore, are based on "cases", each child being counted as many times during a year as he was referred on a new complaint. referred on a new complaint.

referred on a new complaint.

13 Consolidated tables including all items on the cards are submitted by the court of Philadelphia, Pa.

14 Fourteen in Alabama, 65 in Connecticut, 1 in Georgia, 1 in Maryland, 2 in New Jersey, 11 in New York, 1 in North Carolina, 5 in Pennsylvania, and 1 in South Carolina.

15 One in the District of Columbia, 1 in Florida, 2 in Louisiana, and 3 in Michigan.

15 Two in Iowa, 3 in Minnesota, 8 in Ohio, 1 in Oregon, 8 in Utah, 3 in Virginia, 2 in Washington, and 2 in Wisconsin.

15 San Francisco County and San Diego County, Calif.

26 The inclusion in the tables of a few cases of children beyond the age of original jurisdiction may be explained by the fact that some courts have jurisdiction beyond the age of original jurisdiction in certain situations; for example, a case in which the offense was committed before the age limit was reached, even though the case did not come to the attention of the court until afterward; and a case in which a child made a ward before reaching the age limit was brought before the age of original purisdiction. Occasionally courts deal informally with children who are just beyond the age of juvenile-court jurisdiction. deal informally with children who are just beyond the age of juvenile-court jurisdiction.

In the courts having jurisdiction under 17 years of age more 15-yearold girls and boys had been referred to the court than children of any other age, the number of 16-year-old children being smaller. A different situation was found in the larger number of courts that have jurisdiction under 18 or under 21 years. In these courts cases of 16-year-old children (4,492) constituted the peak in cases of boys and girls reported, the number of cases of 17-year-old boys and girls (3,937) being smaller. The small number of cases of boys and girls of 18 years of age or over reported by San Diego and San Francisco, the only reporting courts having jurisdiction over children under 21, is undoubtedly affected by the fact that other courts have concurrent jurisdiction over cases of minors 18 years and older.

Table 6.—Age limitation of original court jurisdiction and age of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 143 courts during 1931 1

				1	Delinque	ncy case	S					
A			Age limitation of original court jurisdiction and sex of child									
Age of child	Total		Under 16 years 2		Under 1	17 years	Under	18 years	Under 21 years 3			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Oirls	Воуѕ	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
Total eases	51, 278	8, 602	26, 620	3, 524	6, 554	925	16, 234	3, 780	1,870	373		
Under 10 years	2, 939 2, 791 3, 751 5, 255 6, 880 9, 286 10, 762 5, 162 3, 259 228	269 191 268 499 921 1,715 2,306 1,354 847 86	1, 891 1, 837 2, 414 3, 347 4, 277 5, 626 6, 246 426 52 18	142 116 160 277 504 908 1,200 149 25	233 298 459 589 838 1, 202 1, 376 1, 238 81	28 9 22 34 102 207 252 211 11 2	727 605 828 1, 236 1, 645 2, 188 2, 775 3, 067 2, 796 119	77 56 82 177 285 554 793 913 742 41	88 51 50 83 120 270 365 431 330 76	22 10 4 11 30 46 61 81 63		

Of the 143 courts only 139 reported boys' eases and 110 girls' cases.
 Includes truancy cases in Westchester and Rensselaer Counties, N.Y. (where jurisdiction to 17 years authorized by the State-wide education law is exercised).
 Includes only San Diego County and San Francisco County, Calif.

In tables IIA and IIB (pp. 39 and 40), which give information as to the age of boys and girls reported by individual courts, may be found some interesting differences in the age distribution of cases reported from different localities. In some courts the number of younger boys dealt with was unusually large, particularly in the courts of Bridgeport and Hartford, Conn.; Baltimore, Md.; and Mercer County, N.J. All these courts have jurisdiction over children under 16 years of age, and cases of boys under 12 constitute about a third of the number of cases in which age of the boy was reported. proportion of cases of girls under 12 was much smaller in all these courts. In 6 courts having jurisdiction under 18 years (Hennepin County and Ramsey County, Minn.; Norfolk, Va.; Pierce County and Spokane County, Wash.; and Milwaukee, Wis.) the number of cases of 17-year-old boys was particularly large, being practically identical or larger than the number of cases of 16-year-old boys. similar relation between cases of 16 and 17 year old girls was found in all these courts with the exception of the 2 in Washington, and also in Lake County, Ind., and Milwaukee County, Wis.

Table 7 shows the difference in age distribution in cases of white and colored children reported by 78 courts. Children under 14 years of age were involved in 49 percent of the cases of colored boys and 35 percent of the cases of colored girls, as compared with 38 percent of the cases of white boys and 20 percent of the cases of white girls. This larger proportion of younger colored children undoubtedly has some influence on the differences in the reasons for reference to the court, and in the dispositions made in cases of white and colored children, as shown in tables 17 and 21 (pp. 21 and 27).

Table 7.—Age of white and colored boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 78 courts in 1931

		Delinquency cases											
				Boys					Girls				
Age of child	Total	W	White		ored		W	nite	Col	ored			
		Num- ber	Per- cent distri- butlon	Num- ber	Per- cent distri- bution	Color not re- ported	Num- ber	Per- cent distri- bution	Num- ber	Per- cent distri- bution	Color not re- ported		
Total cases	48, 720	34, 172		7, 245		15	5, 670		1, 617		1		
Age reported	47, 969	33, 693	100	7, 108	100	7	5, 579	100	1,582	100			
Under 10 years	2, 311 2, 153 3, 043 4, 431 6, 112 8, 740 10, 436 6, 330 4, 099 314	1, 638 1, 533 2, 203 3, 152 4, 353 6, 110 7, 236 4, 329 2, 948 191	5 5 7 9 13 18 21 13 9	475 482 633 877 1, 008 1, 253 1, 330 711 302 37	7 7 9 12 14 18 19 10 4 1	2 1 1 1 2	143 94 132 273 499 1, 051 1, 519 1, 050 739 79	3 2 2 5 9 19 27 19 13 1	55 43 75 127 251 325 351 240 108 7	3 3 5 8 16 21 22 15 7 (2)			
Age not reported	751	479		137		8	91		35		1		

 $^{^{1}}$ Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 78 (71 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating age and color.

² Less than I percent.

COLOR AND NATIVITY

Table 8 shows the color and nativity of the children dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts, and table 9 shows the nativity of the parents in cases of white native-born children, which constituted nearly three fourths of all the cases reported by the courts.

Colored boys were involved in about one fifth of the boys' cases and colored girls in about one fourth of the girls' cases. The majority of the colored children were Negroes, only 41 boys and 12 girls belonging to other races.²¹ Tables IIIA and IIIB (pp. 41 and 42), which give details as to color and nativity of children in cases reported by individual courts, show that much variation exists in the proportion of cases of colored children reported from different localities. In courts serving areas with a large Negro population cases of Negro boys and girls may constitute from one third to nearly two thirds of the cases brought to the court; as, for example, in the District of Columbia;

²¹ In this report Mexican children are classified as white, following the plan used in the 1920 census. In all future reports it is planned to classify Mexican children separately. In a few localities, such as San Dlego and Lake County, Ind., a large number of Mexican children were brought to the court.

Fulton County, Ga.; Marion County, Ind.; Caddo Parish and Orleans Parish, La.; and Norfolk, Va.

Among the cases of white children only a few were of children of foreign birth. This is doubtless due in part to the fact that a smaller proportion of the foreign-born white population than of the nativeborn white population is of juvenile-court age.

Table 8.—Color and nativity of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931 1

		Delinque	ncy cases		
Color and nativity of child	Во	oys	Girls		
	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	
Total cases	47, 956		8, 154		
Color reported	47, 941	100	8, 153	100	
White	38, 959	81	6, 247	77	
Native Foreign born. Nativity not reported	35, 482 742 2, 735	74 2 6	5, 804 116 327	71 1 4	
Colored	8, 982	19	1,906	23	
Color not reported	15		1		

¹ Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information on color and nativity.

Information is given in table 9 as to the nativity of the parents of the native-born white children in 33,629 cases of delinquent boys and in 5,561 cases of delinquent girls. In nearly half (47 percent) of the cases of native-born white boys one or both parents were foreign born. The proportion was somewhat smaller (37 percent) in the cases of native-born white girls. In a steadily expanding reporting area the character of the population served by the courts will change slightly from year to year, but the figures as to parent nativity obtained during a 5-year period show consistently that foreign-born parentage is less usual among delinquent native-born white girls than it is in a similar group of boys. Traditions in some nationality groups as to family control of the activities of girls may have some influence on this situation.

Table 9.—Parent nativity of native white boys and girls 1 dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931 2

	Deline	quency case chile	es of native white dren		
Parent nativity	В	oys	Gi	irls	
	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion	
Total cases	33, 629	100	5, 561	100	
Native parentageForeign or mixed parentage	17, 877 15, 752	53 47	3, 193 2, 068	63 37	

 $^{^1}$ Excludes cases of children for whom parent nativity was not reported. 2 Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information on parent nativity.

PLACE CHILD WAS LIVING WHEN REFERRED TO COURT, AND MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS

Tables 10 and 11 give information in regard to the home conditions of delinquent children. The cases reported in 1931, as well as those reported in each of the preceding years, give evidence of rather striking differences in the home conditions of boys and girls who had become delinquent. This difference between boys' and girls' cases is probably due to several factors.

Table 10.—Place boys and girls were living when referred to court in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931 1

		Delinqu	ency cases		
Place child was living when referred to court	В	oys	Girls		
	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion	
Total cases	47, 956		8, 154		
Place reported	45, 172	100	7, 635	100	
In own home	41, 921	93	6, 433	84	
With both own parents With mother and stepfather With father and stepmother. With mother only With father only	966	66 5 2 15 5	3, 616 658 289 1, 378 492	47 9 4 18 6	
In other family home In institution In other place	2, 549 241 461	6 I 1	931 133 138	12 2 2	
Place not reported	2, 784		519		

¹ Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information on place child was living when referred to court,

In two thirds of the boys' cases, but in less than one half of the girls' cases, for which this information was reported, the children were living with both their own parents when they were referred to court. A correspondingly larger proportion of the girls were living with one parent or were separated from both parents. Death of one or both parents had occurred in 21 percent of the boys' cases as compared with 30 percent of the girls' cases. In 10 percent of the boys' cases and in 17 percent of the girls' cases the parents were separated because of divorce, desertion of one parent, or other reason. The lack of normal family life may play a more significant part in the delinquency of girls than of boys. Boys may find it easier to develop compensating outside interests than do girls when home conditions are unsatisfactory. It is generally conceded that the difficulties which bring girls into court are usually more serious in character and probably more clearly related to home conditions than are the difficulties of boys.

Table 11.—Marital status of parents, according to place child was living when referred to court, in boys' and in girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931.

				1	Delinqu	ency ca	ses					
	Place child was living when referred to court											
Marital status of parents			In own home									
Total cases	Total	Total	With both own par- ents	With mother and step- father	With father and step- mother	With mother only	With father only	In other fam- ily home	In insti- tu- tion	In other place	Not re- port- ed	
Total cases	56, 110	48, 354	33, 340	2, 933	1, 255	8,076	2, 750	3, 480	374	599	3, 303	
Boys' cases	47, 956	41,921	29, 724	2, 275	966	6, 698	2, 258	2, 549	241	461	2, 784	
Married and living together Divorced Mother deserting father	30, 047 1, 887 186	29, 700 1, 656 160 880	29, 700	600	122	741 25 868	193 135 6	126 166 22 68	53 5 2 11	168 55 2 5	5	
Father deserting mother Separated for other reasons Both parents dead	964 1,348 964	1, 124	1	2	1	923	197	165 892	32 20	21 52	6	
Father dead	5, 520 3, 073 591 42	5, 213 2, 444 334	23	1, 360	754 4	3, 853	1, 690 10	219 496 231 37	34 45 20 4	53 86 6	1 2	
Status not reported	3, 334	410		218	85	80	27	127	15	12	2, 770	
Girls' cases	8, 154	6, 433	3, 616	658	289	1, 378	492	931	133	138	519	
Married and living together. Divorced	3, 786 552 56 255	3, 610 454 46 225	3, 610	203	33	175 7 212	43 38 2	99 64 8 26	26 15	50 17 2 1	1 2	
Father deserting mother————————————————————————————————————	386 272	275		3		240	32	83 247	17 15	10 8 20	1 2	
Father dead Mother dead Not married to each other	1, 159 850 162	1, 027 598 83	6	359 20	232 8	668	366	86 215 67	25 19 6	17	1	
Other statusStatus not reported	670	115		62	15	31	7	31	7	6	511	

 $^{^{-1}}$ Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information on marital status of parents and place child was living when referred to court.

SOURCE OF REFERENCE TO COURT

Table 12 shows the source of reference to the court in delinquency cases dealt with by the 79 courts that reported on this point.

Table 12.—Source of reference to court of delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931 ¹

	Delinque	ncy cases
Source of reference to court	Number	Percent distri- bution
Total cases	56, 110	
Source reported	55, 964	100
Police	35, 478	63
School department	4, 046 3, 099	7
Probation officerOther court	393	1
Social agency	779	1
Parents or relatives	4, 608	8
Individual Other source	7, 259 302	13
	146	•
Source not reported	140	

¹ Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 furnished information on source of reference to court.

Some indication of the relationship of a court to the community may be gained from data on cases of delinquent children showing the proportion referred to the court by parents and relatives, other individuals, and social agencies. These proportions differ from one court to another because one court may be regarded as a general agency to deal with all conduct problems, whereas another court is considered as an agency to deal only with cases of marked conflict with public authority. Furthermore, in some localities all children brought to the attention of the police are referred to the court, whereas in other localities many cases are dealt with directly by the police. More than three fifths of the cases shown in table 12 were reported by the police. Parents and relatives or other individuals referred one fifth of the cases. School departments and probation officers were the

next most important sources of reference.22

Table IV (p. 43), which gives details for individual courts, shows that the police referred more than four fifths of the cases dealt with by six courts (Baltimore, Md.; Buffalo and Syracuse, N.Y.; Philadelphia and Montgomery County, Pa.; and Milwaukee County, Wis.); parents, relatives, and other individuals reported more than one third of the cases to another group of courts (Mobile County, Ala.; Dade County, Fla.; Marion County, Ind.; Polk County, Iowa; Caddo Parish, La.; and New York City, N.Y.). Great variation was found in the extent to which school departments were reporting cases to the courts. This probably reflects differences in the provision made by the schools for dealing with conduct problems of school children. In five courts (Lake County, Ind.; Rensselaer County and Westchester County, N.Y.; and Mahoning County and Montgomery County, Ohio), more than one fifth of the cases were referred by school departments.

PLACE OF CARE PENDING HEARING OR DISPOSITION

Table 13 gives information as to the places in which delinquent children were cared for pending hearing or disposition of their cases. It also shows the differences in the type of the detention care in different age groups. Proportionately, detention was used more often in cases of boys of 16 and 17 years of age, and in cases of girls of 18 years

and older.

The type of detention care given varied according to the facilities available in the local community, detention homes or other institutions and jails or police stations being the places most frequently used. Detention homes were used in two thirds of the cases of children whom it was considered necessary to hold pending hearing or disposition of their cases. Of the 41 courts serving cities or counties of 100,000 or more population that reported detention care, 29 were using detention homes. Although a number of courts reported the use of institutions other than detention homes, including the institutional resources of private agencies, the majority of the cases in which children were so cared for were reported by the New York City court, where a cooperative arrangement exists with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. (See table V, p. 44.) Boarding homes were

[&]quot;Some courts may have reported the person signing the petition rather than the person making the original complaint, thus reporting "probation officer" as the source in cases actually referred by others.

used for a small number of cases only, and more often for girls than for boys. A jail or police station was used for detention in 8 percent of the boys' cases and in 2 percent of the girls' cases.

Table 13 .- Place of care pending hearing or disposition and age of boys and of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 19311

				Deli	inquen	cy cases	3	Delinquency cases											
		Age of child																	
Place of detention care and sex of child	Total	Unde yea						18 years and over		Age									
	Total	Num- ber	Per- cent dis- tribu- tion	Num- ber	Per- cent dis- tribu- tion	Num- ber	Per- cent dis- tribu- tion	Num- ber	Per- cent dis- tribu- tion	not re- port- ed									
Total cases	56, 110	21, 561		22, 659		10, 465		314		1, 111									
Boys' cases	47, 956	19, 592		18, 850		8, 321		228		965									
No detention care Detention care overnight or longer	29, 684 16, 944	13, 159 6, 014		11, 195 7, 158		4,726 3,520		134 90		470 162									
Place of care reported	16, 943	6, 014	100	7, 157	100	3, 520	100	90	100	162									
Boarding home or other family home. Detention home ³ . Other institution Jail or police station ⁴ . Other place of care ⁵	86 11, 420 3, 902 1, 338 197	29 4, 268 1, 627 69 21	(2) 71 27 1 (2)	41 4, 652 2, 091 316 57	1 65 29 4 1	13 2, 352 148 889 118	(2) 67 4 25 3	2 50 3 34 1	2 56 3 38 1	1 98 33 30									
Place of care not reported	1			1															
Not reported whether detention care was given	1, 328	419		497		75		4		333									
Girls' cases	8, 154	1,969		3, 809		2, 144		86		146									
No detention care Detention care overnight or longer	4, 120 3, 726	1, 195 700		1,729 1,932		1, 100 1, 001		35 50		61 43									
Place of care reported	3,725	700	100	1,932	100	1,000	100	50	100	43									
Boarding home or other fam- ily home	986	17 439 235 4 5	2 63 34 1 1	42 1, 200 630 23 37	2 62 33 1 2	35 775 111 52 27	4 78 11 5 3	41 1 7 1	82 2 14 2	3 27 9 4									
Place of care not reported	. 1					1													
Not reported whether detention care was given	. 308	74		148		43		. 1		42									

¹ Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating place of detention care and age of child.

Little difference was found in the types of detention care given to boys and girls in the two age groups under 16 years, although detention in a jail or police station was used more often for boys of 14 and 15 years of age than for girls of these ages (table 13). A smaller proportion of boys and girls of 16 and over than of those under 16 were

Less than I percent.

Less than I percent.
 Includes cases of children cared for part of the time in detention homes and part of the time elsewhere, but excludes cases of children also held in jails or police stations.
 Includes a few cases of children cared for part of the time in jails or police stations and part of the time

elsewhere.

Includes a few cases of children held in more than one place of care but in places other than detention homes, jails, or police stations.

given care in detention homes and other institutions and a larger

proportion were held in jails or police stations.23

Jails or police stations were used for detention in 25 percent of the cases of boys of 16 and 17 years old who needed detention, and in 38 percent of the cases of boys of 18 years and over. Comparison with figures obtained in 1929 and 1930 shows that the proportion of cases of boys of 16 years and over detained in jail has steadily decreased. Changes or extension in detention facilities, which have made it possible to hold children in other places than jails, have contributed to this decrease. For example, in one court the number of cases of children detained in jails or police stations was 201 less in 1931 than in 1930 because of changes in the detention home, which provided greater security against escape.

Some differences were found in the use of detention in cases of white and colored children. Detention of the boy or girl away from home pending hearing or disposition was thought to be necessary in a larger proportion of the cases of colored children than of white children. This greater use of detention for colored children is notable in every age period. The types of detention facilities used for colored children differed little from those used for white children. However, jail detention was found proportionately less often in cases of colored children than of white children, due perhaps to the smaller proportion of colored children than of white children who were 16 years of

age or more.

NUMBER OF TIMES CHILDREN WERE REFERRED TO COURT

A problem of special concern to juvenile courts is the extent to which children are returned to the court for repeated delinquencies. Some information on this subject is given in table 14. The 56,110 delinquency cases dealt with by the 79 courts that reported on this point affected 49,460 children, 41,824 boys and 7,636 girls. More than one fifth of these children (11,201) had been dealt with also in a previous year. This number does not represent, however, the total number of children who had been brought before the court more than once, since 6,650 cases, 12 percent of the total number, represented recurrences of delinquency during the year. It is impossible to tell the actual number of children involved in these 6,650 cases, as a few children may have been returned to the court several times during the year for different offenses, whereas others may have been returned only once.

Table 14.—Previous court experience of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931 a

	Delinquency cases					
Previous court experience	Total	Boys	Girls			
Total cases	56, 110	47, 956	8, 154			
Child never previously dealt with Child last dealt with in a previous calendar year Child last dealt with in this calendar year	38, 259 11, 201 6, 650	31, 753 10, 071 6, 132	6, 506 1, 130 518			

^a Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information on previous court experience.

²³ A few courts stated that a "detention room" for children was located in the courthouse or in the jail. Detention in a special room of the courthouse was classified as "other", but detention in the same building as the jail was classified as detention in jail.

A larger percentage of the boys (24) than of the girls (15) had been dealt with by the court in a previous year. A similar difference is found in the percentage of cases of boys and of girls that involved recurrences of delinquency during 1931. Thirteen percent of the boys' cases, as compared with 6 percent of the girls' cases, represented additional offenses committed during the year.

REASONS FOR REFERENCE TO COURT .

The character of the offenses for which children are brought into court is shown in table 15. Information as to the reason for reference was obtained from all the reporting courts. In nearly half of the boys' cases (45 percent) the boys were sent to court for some type of stealing. In another large group of cases (30 percent) they had been charged with committing acts of carelessness or mischief or with traffic offenses, which also are due to carelessness or irresponsibility.24 It is generally accepted that the reasons for which boys are referred to court represent delinquency problems different from those which bring girls into court. The closely related offenses of running away, being ungovernable, and sex offenses were reported in nearly two thirds (63 percent) of the girls' cases, whereas stealing and acts of carelessness and mischief were the reasons for reference to the court in a much smaller proportion of the cases (23 percent). Although the actual number of boys charged with truancy and running away was larger than the number of girls, such cases constituted a much smaller percentage of the boys' cases. A larger percentage of the boys' cases than of the girls' cases involved injury to persons and traffic violation, but the percentage of cases dealt with because of the use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs was the same for boys and for girls.

Table 15.—Reason for reference to court of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 143 courts during 1931 a

		Delinquency cases						
Reason for reference to court	Во	oys	Girls					
	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion				
Total cases	51, 278		8, 602					
Reason reported	51, 190	100	8, 564	100				
Automobile stealing Burglary or unlawful entry Hold-up Other stealing Act of carelessness or mischlef Traffic violation. Truancy Running away Ungovernable Sex offense Injury to person. Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs Other reason.	6, 429 337 13, 763 13, 706 1, 625 2, 982 3, 123 3, 048 812 1, 304 397	5 13 1 27 27 3 6 6 6 6 2 2 3 1	16 63 7 1,008 781 90 885 1,311 2,335 1,709 157 112 90	(b) 1 (b) 12 9 1 10 15 27 20 2 1 1				
Reason not reported	. 88		38					

[•] Of the 143 courts only 139 reported boys' cases and 110, girls' cases. • Less than 1 percent.

M In 1927, 1928, and 1929 "traffic violation" was included under "acts of carelessness and mischief."

Although an attempt is being made to secure uniformity in the use of terms, the reasons reported for referring children to courts as delinquents give a very incomplete picture of their behavior problems. A child may have committed several offenses at or about the same time and yet be referred to court for only one of them. The specific offense for which he is referred may be much less serious than the offenses discovered in the court by the social investigation. When the case is investigated before the filing of a petition instead of afterward, the formal charge is usually more accurate, but even in such cases the offense stated in the complaint may reflect the desire of the court to protect the child. For example, a girl may be charged with incorrigibility instead of a sex offense, a boy with mischief instead of stealing, or a charge of burglary and entry may be reduced to trespassing and taking the property of another. These differences in the attitudes and practices of the court are apparent in the proportion of cases referred for various reasons by the different courts. (See tables

VIA and VIB, pp. 45 and 46.)

Table 16 25 shows that the type of offenses committed by children varies with their age, reflecting changing interests and pursuits. As the largest number of cases were those of children 14 and 15 years of age, the number of cases of each type of offense, except traffic violations, was largest in this age group. Within each age group, however. certain types of offenses were more usual than others. The offenses committed by girls under 12 years of age correspond somewhat more closely to those committed by boys of similar age than did the offenses of older girls to those of older boys. As would be expected, a larger proportion of the children under 12 years of age than of those in any other age group were brought before the court for acts of carelessness and mischief. Stealing was the major offense in boys' cases in all age groups except under 10 years, although the type of stealing changed as the boys grew older. Older boys were more often charged with automobile stealing and with stealing or attempted stealing from a person, accompanied by intimidation or violence, whereas other types of stealing, including minor thefts and shoplifting, were reported more often in cases of younger children. The percentage of cases of girls who ran away, were ungovernable, or committed sex offenses was much larger in the older age groups, the charge of sex offense being used most often in cases of girls of 18 years of age or over.

Table 17 shows the types of offenses reported in cases of white and colored children. As has been shown on page 11, a larger proportion of the colored children than of the white children were under 14 years of age, and it is probable that this difference in age distribution is reflected in the offenses reported. A slightly larger percentage of the cases of colored boys (59) than of cases of white boys (52) were referred for "other" stealing and acts of carelessness or mischief, offenses that are proportionately more often reported in cases of younger than of older boys. In the majority of cases of colored boys, however, "other" stealing had been the charge made, whereas in cases of white boys charges of acts of carelessness or mischief predominated. Automobile stealing and traffic violation, both of which are offenses of older boys, were reported in a much smaller percentage of cases of colored boys than of white boys. In girls' cases a similar situation

 $^{^{28}\,\}mathrm{The}$ totals in table 15 do not agree with those in tables 16 and 17, as detailed information was available for only 79 courts.

is found. Twenty-seven percent of the cases of colored girls, as compared with only 18 percent of the cases of white girls, involved "other" stealing or acts of carelessness or mischief, offenses with which girls under 14 were more often charged. A larger proportion of colored girls than of white girls were referred to the court because of being ungovernable, and a smaller proportion were referred for sex offenses.

Table 16.—Reason for reference to court of boys and girls of each age period dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931 ¹

	Delinquency cases										
Reason for reference to court and sex of child f		Age of child									
	Total	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	16 years, under 18	18 years and over	Age not re- ported			
Total cases	56, 110	2, 832	6, 319	12, 410	22, 659	10, 465	314	1, 111			
Boys' cases	47, 956	2, 591	5, 911	11,090	18, 850	8, 321	228	965			
Automobile stealing Burglary or unlawful entry Hold-up Other stealing Act of carelessness or mischief Traffle violation Truancy Running away Ungovernable Sex offense Injury to person Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs Other reason Reason not reported	2, 485 6, 046 305 12, 750 12, 594 1, 605 2, 865 3, 018 2, 911 748 1, 223 394 924 88	26 289 5 641 1, 083 97 130 203 25 65	57 805 16 1, 760 1, 957 5 5 281 319 393 67 165	312 1, 565 53 3, 426 3, 214 29 537 632 684 134 302 28 157	1, 279 2, 466 4, 904 4, 605 370 1, 339 1, 182 282 474 131 462 47	767 835 89 1, 766 1, 421 1, 150 594 506 399 224 168 214 188	17 18 12 53 41 29 4 15 12 8 4	277 688 4 200 273 22 133 234 37 8 45			
Girls' cases	8, 154	241	408	1, 320	3, 809	2, 144	86	140			
Automobile stealing Burglary or unlawful entry Hold-up Other stealing Act of carelessness or mischief Traffic violation Truancy Running away Ungovernable Sex offense Injury to person Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs.	16 62 6 921 740 90 858 1, 276 2, 232 1, 579 151	44 89 11 39 19 13	2 12 1 94 86 22 38 87 42 18	14 1 234 183 4 94 168 380 174 37	9 19 2 380 238 21 432 718 1,146 690 57	4 12 2 153 117 62 282 304 529 583 22 45	3 1 2 14 21 37 1	13 27 27 23 30 34 3			
Other reason Reason not reported	75 38	2	2 2	12 5	27 25	27 2	4 1	1			

¹Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating reason for reference to court and age of child.

A smaller percentage of colored children than of white children were referred for truancy. Three fourths of the cases of colored children were reported by nine courts. It is probable that the small amount of reported truancy among colored children is influenced by the methods of dealing with truancy problems in these nine localities. Children had been referred to the court for truancy in only 4 percent of the cases reported by these courts, as compared with 6 percent of the cases reported by the entire number of courts. The development of special facilities in the schools for constructive work with truants,

²⁶ District of Columbia; Fulton County, Ga.; Orleans Parish, La.; Baltimore, Md.; Wayne County, Mich.; New York City, N.Y.; Franklin and Hamilton Counties, Ohio; and Philadelphia, Pa. Each of these courts reported more than 400 cases of colored children.

and the practice in some courts of proceeding against the parents rather than of dealing with the child, are measures that reduce the number of children brought to court on the charge of truancy. It is possible of course that in some of these communities less attention is paid to the absence of colored children from school.

Table 17.—Reason for reference to court and color of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931 1

	Delinquency cases										
Reason for reference to court and sex	To	tal	White	hildren	Colored	Children					
of ehild	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	whose color was not reported				
Total cases	56, 110		45, 206		10, 888		16				
Boys' cases	47, 956		38, 959		8, 982		15				
Reason reported	47, 868	100	38, 896	100	8, 957	100	15				
Automobile stealing Burglary or unlawful entry Hold-up Other stealing Act of carelessness or mischief Traffic violation Truancy Running away Ungovernable Sex offense Injury to person Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs Other reason Reason not reported	2, 485 6, 046 305 12, 750 12, 594 1, 605 2, 865 3, 018 2, 911 748 1, 223 394 924	5 13 1 27 26 3 6 6 6 2 3 3	2, 171 5, 047 210 9, 628 10, 420 1, 521 2, 455 2, 512 2, 352 649 843 321 767	6 13 1 25 27 4 6 6 6 2 2 2	314 999 95 3, 121 2, 162 84 409 506 559 99 379 73 157	4 11 35 24 1 5 6 6 1 4	1 12				
Girls' cases	8, 154		6, 247		1,906		1				
Reason reported	8, 116	100	6, 224	100	1, 891	100	1				
Automobile stealing Burglary or unlawful entry Hold-up Other stealing Act of carelessness or mischief. Traffic violation Truancy Running away Ungovernable Sex offense Injury to person Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs Other reason	16 62 6 921 740 90 858 1, 276 2, 232 1, 579 151 110 75	(2) 1 (2) 11 9 1 11 16 28 19 2	15 49 2 677 472 86 747 1,051 1,636 1,297 60 82 50	(2) 11 (2) 11 8 1 12 17 26 21 1	1 13 4 244 267 4 111 225 596 282 91 28	(2) 13 14 (2) 6 12 32 15 5	1				
Reason not reported	38		23		15						

 $^{^1}$ Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating reason for reference to court and color of child. 2 Less than 1 percent.

DISPOSITIONS

The dispositions made by the court in boys' and girls' delinquency cases and the extent to which such cases were dealt with officially or unofficially are shown in table 18.

Table 18.—Disposition and manner of handling boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 143 courts during 1931 1

	Delinquency cases										
Disposition of case and sex of child	То	tal	Off	icial	Unof	ficial 2					
	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tlon					
Total cases	59, 880		38, 060		21,820						
Boys' cases	51, 278		32, 688		18, 590						
Disposition reported	51, 264	100	32, 676	100	18, 588	100					
Child kept under supervision of court. Probation officer supervising. Agency or individual supervising. Under temporary care of an in-	16, 391 14, 849 849	32 29 2	14, 272 12, 830 798	44 39 2	2, 119 2, 019 51	(3)					
stitution	693	1	644	2	49	(3)					
Child not kept under supervision of court. Case dismissed or adjusted Committed to:	31, 999 22, 854	62 45	15, 871 9, 388	49 29	16, 128 13, 466	87 72					
State institution for delin- quents	1,712	3	1, 712	5							
Other institution for delin- quents	2, 046	4	2,046	6							
Penal institutionOther institution	90 127 231	(3) (3) (3)	90 127 231	(3) (3) 1							
Referred without commitment to: Institution Agency or individual	192 613	(3)	84 224	(3)	108 389	1 2					
Referred to other court Restitution, fine, or costs ordered Runaway returned Other disposition of case	375 1, 903 1, 487 369	1 4 3 1	218 1, 477 153 121	(3) (3)	157 426 1, 334 248	1 2 7 1					
Case held open without further action	2,874	6	2, 533	8	341	2					
Disposition not reported	14		12		2						
Girls' cases	8, 602		5, 372		3, 230						
Disposition reported	8, 600	100	5, 371	100	3, 229	100					
Child kept under supervision of court. Probation officer supervising	3, 036 2, 559 130	35 30 2	2, 601 2, 177 103	48 41 2	435 382 27	13 12 1					
Under temporary care of an insti- tution	347	4	321	6	26	1					
Child not kept under supervision of court	5, 059 2, 819	59 33	2, 435 942	45 18	2, 624 1, 877	81 58					
State institution for delin- quents	507	6	507	9							
Other institution for delinquents	503	6	503	9							
Penal institution	1 89 140	(3) 1 2	1 89 140	(3) 2 3							
Referred without commitment to: InstitutionAgency or individual	104 320	1 4	12 56	(³) 1	92 264	3					
Referred to other court	92 68 332 84	1 1 4 1	37 43 76 29	1 1 1 1	55 25 256 55	2 1 8 2					
Case held open without further action	505	6	335	6	170	5					
Disposition not reported	2		1		1						

 $^{^1}$ Of the 143 courts, only 130 reported boys' cases and 110, girls' cases, 3 69 courts reported unofficial cases, 3 Less than 1 percent.

The dispositions used by the courts have been classified into three major groups: (1) The court retained responsibility for the child and provided some form of care to assist him in overcoming his conduct difficulties; (2) the case was dismissed, responsibility for care of the children was transferred to an institution, agency, or individual, or some other final settlement of the case was made; (3) the case was held open so that the child could be brought back to the court if further difficulties developed, although such difficulties were not anticipated. The use of these three types of disposition varied greatly in the individual courts. (See tables VIIIA and VIIIB, pp. 48 and 50.) The court retained responsibility for only a small proportion of the children in a few localities, notably in Orleans Parish, La.; 27 Baltimore, Md.; Buffalo, N.Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and Spokane County, Wash. On the other hand, in a few localities, such as Mercer County, N.J.; Syracuse, N.Y.; and Allegheny County, Pa., the court retained responsibility for the children in the majority of the cases. Holding the case open without anticipation of further action was used more often in Fulton County, Ga.; Marion County, Ind.; Orleans Parish, La.; and Hennepin County, Minn., than in other localities.

Table 18 shows that in about one third of the cases the children had remained under supervision of the court. In the largest proportion of these cases the children had been under care of probation officers in their own homes or other family homes. In the remaining cases in this group immediate care was given by an institution or agency. Reports of cases dismissed from supervision by the courts (see p. 35) show that in many cases in which the children were receiving care from an institution or agency while the court retained responsibility, the children after a period of temporary care, usually in an institution, 28 were returned to their homes under care of probation officers. In 62 percent of the boys' cases and in 59 percent of the girls' cases the courts did not retain responsibility for the children. The majority of these children were dismissed, usually after a warning had been given or some adjustment of the difficulty had been made.

Dismissals, either with or without warning or adjustment, and orders of restitution, fine, or costs 29 were proportionately more frequent in boys' cases than in girls' cases, whereas commitments or referrals to institutions or agencies were more frequent in girls' cases.

Marked differences are found in the types of disposition used in official and unofficial cases. In boys' cases 72 percent of the unofficial cases as compared with 29 percent of the official cases were dismissed. A similar situation is found in cases of girls, 58 percent of the unofficial cases as compared with 18 percent of the official cases being dismissed. As the majority of cases of children referred but not committed to institutions and of cases of runaways returned to their homes were dealt with unofficially, these dispositions were proportionately more often used in unofficial cases.

²⁷ Although no cases were reported as retained under the supervision of the court in Orleans Parish, La., children had been under supervision of probation officers in a number of cases classified as being "held open without further action."

²⁸ A large proportion of the children placed under care of an agency while remaining under supervision of the court were cared for in an institution maintained by the agency.

²⁸ The relative use of orders for restitution or for payment of fine or costs was available only for the 79 courts reporting separately on these two types of orders. Of the total group of 1,839 cases of boys and 64 cases of girls in which orders for restitution, fines, and costs were made by these courts, payment of fines or costs was required in 1,014 cases of boys and 35 cases of girls.

Although more than a third of the delinquency cases had been dealt with unofficially, less than half of the courts reported unofficial cases. 20 of these being courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population. (See table VII, p. 47.) In many of these courts the majority of the cases reported were unofficial; seven courts (Franklin County, Hamilton County, Mahoning County, and Montgomery County, Ohio; Multnomah County, Oreg.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and Milwaukee County, Wis.) had dealt with 68 to 96 percent of their cases in this

Many factors are taken into consideration in making disposition of a child's case. The particular needs of a child, his home situation, and the character and number of his previous delinquencies are of major importance in deciding upon the treatment that is needed. Information is not available, however, for statistical study of these The relationship of the age of the child and of his immediate offense to the disposition made by the court are shown in tables 19

and 20.30

It is to be expected that the dispositions of cases of children under 12 years of age, especially those of children under 10, would be somewhat different from the dispositions made of cases of older children. Table 19 31 shows that a larger proportion of cases of younger children were dismissed after warning or adjustment of the difficulty or were held open without further action being anticipated. Supervision by probation officers was used more often in cases of children between 12 and 16 years of age than in those of children of other age groups. The percentage of cases of children of these age groups committed or referred to an institution was also slightly larger than in other age groups. Further analysis of the figures reveals that the proportion of children committed to State institutions for delinquent children and to penal institutions increased steadily as the ages of the children Ninety boys and one girl had been committed to penal institutions. The ages of 20 of these children were not given, but of the remainder 16 32 were under 16 years of age at the time of commit-Orders of restitution, fines, or costs were used in about the same proportion of cases in all age groups. Return of runaways and referral to another court constituted a large proportion of the cases classified as "other" dispositions. Referral to another court was used more often in cases of older boys and girls, which accounts for the larger proportion of "other" dispositions in cases of children 16 years of age or older.

Table 20 shows the relation between the types of offenses committed by boys and girls and the dispositions of their cases. The majority of the boys placed under supervision of probation officers or committed or referrred to institutions, agencies, or individuals had been referred to the court in cases of stealing. The majority of the girls given these types of treatment had been charged with the closely allied offenses of running away, being ungovernable, or sex offenses. As would be expected, a large majority of the orders for restitution, fines, or costs were made in cases of stealing or acts of carelessness or mischief. Return of runaways and referral to another court are the most im-

³⁰ The totals in table 18 do not agree with those in tables 19 and 20, as detailed information for these tables was available for only 79 courts.

³¹ In tables 19, 20, and 21 dispositions have been grouped so as to show the type of care given without regard to retention of responsibility by the court.

³² Caddo Parish, La., 10 cases; Norfolk, Va., 3 cases; New York City, 2 cases: First District, Utah, 1 case.

portant of the dispositions classified as "other." Of the 426 cases of boys and girls referred to other courts, 239 had been referred for stealing.

Table 19.—Disposition of cases of boys and of girls of each age period dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931 ¹

				Dolinous									
	Delinquency cases												
Disposition of case and sex of child		Age of child											
,	Total	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	years, under 16	16 years, under 18	18 years and over	Age not re- ported					
Total cases	56, 110	2, 832	6, 319	12, 410	22, 659	10, 465	314	1, 111					
Boys' cases	47, 956	2, 591	5, 911	11,090	18, 850	8, 321	228	965					
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action	24, 130 13, 587	1, 669 526	3, 180 1, 555	5, 402 3, 378	9, 181 5, 694	4, 129 2, 247	109 44	460 143					
tion Committed or referred to an agency or individual. Restitution, fine, or costs ordered Other disposition Disposition not reported	4, 643 1, 628 1, 839 2, 115 14	98 117 59	518 230 265 161 2	1, 084 410 455 359 2	2, 080 651 599 640 5	742 208 354 640	7 12 35	76 24 37 221 4					
Girls' cases	8, 154	241	408	1, 320	3, 809	2, 144	86	146					
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action Supervised by probation officer Committed or referred to an institution. Committed or referred to an agency or individual.	3, 180 2, 446 1, 447 552	167 37 16	211 114 45 22	531 409 212 106	1, 284 1, 300 777 220	893 539 357	38 15 15	56 32 25					
Restitution, fine, or costs ordered Other disposition Disposition not reported	64 463 2	2 4	4 12	13 49	18 209 1	170 17 167 1	7 2 9	12 8 13					

¹ Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating disposition of case and age of child.

Some differences in the types of dispositions reported in cases of white and colored children are shown in table 21. Cases of white boys were more frequently disposed of by dismissal or indefinite continuances than were those of colored boys, and reference or commitment to an institution or to the care of an agency or individual was more frequent in the cases of colored boys. The opposite situation is to be found in girls' cases, dismissal or indefinite continuance being more frequent and agency or institutional care less frequent in cases of colored girls than of white girls. Return of runaways and referral to other courts included in "other" dispositions were used proportionately less often in cases of colored children than of white children.

Table 20.—Disposition and reason for reference to court of boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931 1

1	- 1	rg-6-Di	126	88	21 2 2138	88	11 11 1 1 1 2 1
		Reason not re- ported					
		Other	666	924	687 109 222 33 28 43 43 28	7.5	38 10 14 14 14 2
		Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	204	394	123 123 24 21 21 31 9	110	35 41 13 12 9
		Injury to per- son	1,374	1, 223	712 301 86 17 87 20	151	88 44 5 6 6 6 2 2
y cases	court	Sex of- fense	2, 327	748	263 309 90 54 18 14	1, 579	473 445 456 456 146 59
	Reason for reference to court	Ungov- ernable	5, 143	2, 911	1,075 1,071 564 176 13 10	2, 232	786 730 513 180 4 4 19
Delinquency cases	eason for r	Running	4, 294	3,018	661 511 299 109 5 1, 433	1, 276	230 380 256 83 327
П	В	Truancy	3,723	2,865	1, 250 968 484 133 133 10	828	480 272 272 61 39 1
		Traffic viola- tion	1,695	1,605	1, 190 168 5 16 99 127	06	33
		Act of careless-ness or mischief	13, 334	12, 594	9,749 1,490 157 868 65 2	740	564 112 17 19 21 7
		Stealing	22, 591	21, 586	8,329 8,486 2,801 910 671 384 5	1,005	399 394 107 51 26 28
		Total	56, 110	47, 956	24, 130 13, 587 4, 643 1, 628 1, 839 2, 115	8, 154	3,180 2,446 1,447 1,552 64 463
Disposition of ease and sex of child			Total cases	Boys' cases	Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action. Supervised by probation officer. Committed or referred to an institution. Committed or referred to an agency or individual. Restitution, fine, or costs ordered. Disposition not reported.	Girls' cases	Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action. Supervised by probation officer. Committed or referred to an institution. Committed or referred to an agency or individual Committed or referred to a new reported.

¹ Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating disposition of case and reason for reference to court.

Table 21.—Disposition of case and color of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931 1

	Delinquency cases								
Disposition of case and sex of child		White children		Colore	Chil- dren whose				
	Total	Num- ber	Percent distri- bution	Num- ber	Percent distri- bution	color was not report- ed			
Total cases	56, 110	45, 206		10, 888		16			
Boys' cases	47, 956	38, 959		8, 982		15			
Disposition reported	47, 942	38, 949	100	8, 978	100	15			
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action	4, 643 1, 628 1, 839	19, 965 11, 090 3, 549 1, 016 1, 565 1, 764	51 28 9 3 4 5	4, 150 2, 497 1, 094 612 274 351	46 28 12 7 3 4	15			
Disposition not reported	14	10		4					
Girls' cases	8, 154	6, 247		1, 906		1			
Disposition reported	8, 152	6, 246	100	1,905	100	1			
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action. Supervised by probation officer. Committed or referred to an institution. Committed or referred to an agency or individual. Restitution, fine, or costs ordered.	1, 447	2, 366 1, 874 1, 162 417 37 390	38 30 19 7 1 6	813 572 285 135 27 73	43 30 15 7 1 4	1			
Disposition not reported	2	1		1					

Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating disposition of case and color of child.

DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES

An analysis of dependency and neglect cases brought before 16 ³³ courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population, which had reported such cases to the Children's Bureau during a 5-year period, shows that little change has occurred in the total number of dependency and neglect cases that had been dealt with. In a few courts there had been a slight but steady decrease in cases during the period and in others a slight increase. For the 16 courts the figures for the five years beginning with 1927 were 9,744 cases, 10,451 cases, 10,441 cases, 10,797 cases, and 10,518 cases.

In some of the smaller courts reporting cases in 1931, especially those serving rural areas, most of the court work was concerned with dependency problems. The large number of dependency cases in most of the small Alabama counties was due to the unofficial cases dealt with by the county welfare workers who also served as probation officers of the juvenile court. In most courts serving areas having 100,000 population or more and including cities which have a number of social agencies caring for children, the major activity of

³³ Bridgeport, Conn.; District of Columbia; Lake and Marion Counties, Ind.; Hennepin and Ramsey Counties, Minn.; Buffalo, Erie County, New York City, and Westchester County, N.Y.; Hamilton and Mahoning Counties, Ohio; Montgomery County and Philadelphia, Pa.; Norfolk, Va.; and Pierce County, Wash. Franklin County, Ohio, was omitted from this summary as unofficial cases were not reported. before 1930.

the court was in connection with delinquency cases, but in four such areas (Allegheny County, Pa.; San Francisco County, Calif.; Dade County, Fla.; and Westchester County, N.Y.) the number of dependency and neglect cases exceeded the number of delinquency cases.

(See table I, p. 38.)

In many cases brought to the juvenile court, neglect and unsatisfactory conduct are closely allied. Whether such cases will be dealt with as delinquency or as dependency and neglect depends upon the attitude of the court. One illustration of this is the increasing use of neglect rather than delinquency charges in Westchester County, N.Y., which has had some influence on the steadily dropping delinquency rate in this county, and the consequently increasing proportion of cases designated as neglect. The large number of dependency and neglect cases in Pittsburgh and San Francisco illustrates two different situations that may be found also in other courts. juvenile court of Allegheny County, Pa., has undertaken a child-caring program for dependent children, including placement in family homes. In 871 of the 909 cases of dependent children dealt with by this court in 1931 the child was retained under the care of the probation officer. This public child-caring division is a separate administrative unit but is still maintained under the jurisdiction of the court. A large majority of the dependent children dealt with in 842 cases in San Francisco County were brought before the court in order to obtain county funds for their care. The statutes provide that the court may order the county to pay for the support of any ward of the court needing care. This provision enables the court to provide county funds for the care of children when custody is given to private child-caring agencies. The necessity for court commitment in order to obtain county funds for the support of children similarly affects the number of dependent children dealt with by the courts in counties having a county children's home or a public welfare agency that lacks authority to accept custody of children without commitment, as, for example, in Milwaukee and the District of Columbia. Limitation in county funds may be one of the reasons that no great increases have taken place in dependency cases brought to the juvenile court in 1931.

CHILDREN INVOLVED IN THE CASES

AGE, COLOR, AND NATIVITY

Table 22 gives information as to the age of children dealt with in dependency and neglect cases by 140 courts. Nearly as many girls as boys were dealt with in these dependency and neglect cases, and the children were distributed fairly evenly in the age groups under 14 years. The number who were 14 and 15 years of age was slightly smaller than the number in the lower age groups, and the number

16 years of age or older was very small.

Information as to color and nativity was available for only 77 courts. As is shown in table 23, the great majority of the children concerned in dependency and neglect cases were white. In more than half of the cases the children were white native born of native parentage, the next largest group being white native born of mixed or foreign parentage. The foreign-born group was small. The character of the population served by the court affects the number of cases of children belonging in these different groups that are brought before the court. Table IX (p. 52), which gives the details for individual courts, shows that nearly two thirds of the cases of foreign-born children were reported by New York City. One or both of the parents were foreign born in more than 50 percent of the cases of white children reported by 6 courts (Bridgeport, Conn.; Lake County, Ind.; Wayne County, Mich.; and Monroe County, Westchester County, and New York City, N.Y.).

Table 22.—Age of children dealt with in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 140 courts during 1931

		ency and t cases
Age of child	Number	Percent distri- bution
Total cases	22, 317	
Age reported	21, 746	100
Under 2 years	2, 750 2, 502	13 12
4 years, under 6	2, 748 2, 962	13 14
8 years, under 10	3, 018 2, 947	14 14
12 years, under 14	2, 406 1, 961	11 9
16 years and over	452	2
Age not reported	571	

Table 23.—Color, nativity, and parent nativity of boys and girls dealt with in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 77 courts during 1931 ¹

Color, nativity, and parent nativity of child	Depen	dency and a	neglect
cool, having, and parent harring of cand	Total	Boys	Girls
Total cases	21, 613	11, 197	10, 416
White	18, 642	9, 605	9, 037
Native	18, 092	9, 327	8, 765
Native parentage	11, 499 5, 817 776	5, 916 3, 019 392	5, 583 2, 798 384
Foreign born Nativity not reported	279 271	144 134	135 137
NegroOther coloredColor not reported	2,886 84 1	1, 545 47	1, 341 37 1

Of the 140 courts reporting dependency and neglect cases, only 77 (75 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information on color and nativity.

The cases of colored children reported included 2,886 cases of Negro children and 84 cases of colored children of other races. Marked variation may be found in different localities in the extent to which dependent Negro children are brought into court. (See table IX, p. 52.) Ten courts serving areas in which 10 percent or more of the

population were Negroes reported at least 100 cases of dependency and neglect. In six of these areas (District of Columbia; Marion County, Ind.; Orleans Parish, La.; Baltimore, Md.; Franklin County, Ohio; and Philadelphia, Pa.) the percentage of Negro children brought before the court was larger, in some courts twice as large, as the percentage of Negroes in the general population. In the four remaining areas (Dade County, Fla.; Fulton County, Ga.; Caddo Parish, La.; and Norfolk, Va.) decidedly less use was made of the court for dependent Negro children in proportion to the number of Negroes in the area.

PLACE CHILD WAS LIVING WHEN REFERRED TO COURT, AND MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS

More than three fourths of the children dealt with in dependency and neglect cases for which information as to the whereabouts of the child was reported were living in their own homes when brought to court. Table 24 shows that most of these children were living with both their own parents or with their mother, a smaller number living with the father or with one parent and a step-parent. In most of the 4,482 cases of children not in their own homes, the child had been living with other family groups, often with relatives.

Table 24.—Marital status of parents, according to place child was living when referred to court, in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 77 courts during 1931.

				Deper	ndency	and neg	lect ca	ses					
		Place child was living when referred to court											
Marltal status of parents				In own									
	Total	Total	With both own par- ents	With moth- er and step- father	With father and step- moth- er	With moth- er only		In other fam- ily home	In insti- tu- tion	In other place	Not re- port- ed		
Total cases	21, 613	14, 934	5, 288	454	252	5, 977	2, 963	3, 526	717	239	2, 197		
Married and living together_ Divorced Mother deserting father	5, 364 1, 130 707	5, 202 856 613	5, 202	181	32	533	108 552	99 212 74	51 40 18	12 15 1	7		
Father deserting mother———Separated for other reasons——Both parents dead———————————————————————————————————	1, 665 3, 635 579	1, 448 2, 661		1 1		1, 431 1, 837	16 823	163 801 504	36 109 43	15 54 27	10 5		
Father dead Mother dead Not married to each other	1, 623 2, 502 1, 885	1, 381 1, 598 1, 099	83	32	206	1, 154 924	1, 392 57	184 750 541	33 107 224	25 42 16	5 5		
Other statusStatus not reported	100 2, 423	73	1	12	11	37	13	75 123	17 39	27	2, 161		

¹ Of the 140 courts reporting dependency and neglect cases, only 77 furnished information on marital status of parents and place child was living when referred to court.

The marital status of the parents of the children is also shown in table 24. The parents in 28 percent of the cases were married and living together. In 37 percent they were separated for variou reasons, divorce and desertion being the reasons in about one half of these cases. Among other reasons for separation were physical or mental disability or imprisonment of one of the parents. In 25 percent of the cases one or both of the parents were dead, and in 10 percent they were not married to each other.

In 42 percent of the cases in which the parents were not married to each other, and in 36 percent of those in which the mother only was dead, the children were receiving care away from their own homes when brought into court. Nearly half of the children under care of institutions belonged in these two groups. Care of children away from their own homes had been given also in about a fourth of the cases in which the parents were divorced (24 percent) or separated for other reasons (27 percent). Only a small percentage of the children had been separated from the remaining parent in cases in which one parent had deserted or the father had died.

REASONS FOR REFERENCE AND SOURCES OF REFERENCE TO COURT

Several children in a family may be referred to court at the same time and for the same reason. The families represented, as well as the children's cases, are shown in table 25, each family being counted only once for each time it was dealt with by the court on a new complaint involving one or more of the children. Only cases dealt with by the 77 courts that reported detailed information are included in table 25, as information as to families was not available for the 704 cases reported by the remaining 63 of the 140 courts reporting dependency and neglect cases. These family figures, however, are probably representative, as comparison of children's cases reported by the 77 courts and by the entire 140 courts shows that the percentage distribution of reasons for reference of cases was practically identical in both groups.

Table 25.—Reason for reference to court and families represented in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 77 courts during 1931 1

	Depender	Dependency and neglect cases						
Reason for reference to court	Families reproducts 21, 613 11, 353	epresented						
•		Percent distribu- tion						
Total cases	21, 613	11, 353						
Reason reported	21, 607	11, 349	100					
Without adequate care or support from parent or guardian Abandonment or desertion. Abuse or cruel treatment Living under conditions injurious to morals. Physically handicapped and in need of public care. Other reasons.	1, 352 465 2, 271 759	762 284 1, 104 672	75 7 3 10 6					
Reason not reported	6	4						

¹Of the 140 courts reporting dependency and neglect cases, only 77 furnished information on number of families represented.

¹Less than 1 percent.

Two of the classifications shown in table 25 (abuse or cruel treatment and living under conditions injurious to morals) designate situations almost universally called neglect. Twelve percent of the families were brought into court on these charges. The classifications "without adequate care or support from parent or guardian",

and "abandonment or desertion", which were used for 82 percent of the cases, seem to have been variously interpreted by the different courts. Table X (p. 53), which gives details for individual courts, shows that nearly half of the total number of cases of abandonment and desertion were reported by Philadelphia. It is probable that in other courts many cases involving desertion were classified under the more general heading, as the immediate problem was lack of support. The New York City court having jurisdiction over neglect cases only reported 1,779 cases without adequate care or support (88 percent of its total cases) and 26 cases of abandonment or desertion (1 percent), whereas the Philadelphia court responsible for both neglect and dependency cases reported 1,192 cases under the first of these classifications (68 percent of its total cases) and 358 cases (20 percent) under the second. Physical handicaps of one or more children was the reason for 6 percent of the families coming before the court.

The following list shows the number of families referred to the

courts by different individuals or agencies:

Source of reference	Number of families
Total	11, 353
Parents or relatives	3, 996
Social agency	
Individual.	
Police	
Probation officerSchool department	
Other sources	
Source not reported	. 97

It is to be expected that parents or relatives and social agencies would refer most of the dependency and neglect cases. In some localities the court prefers to have such cases investigated first by a social agency so that only those actually needing court action are brought to court. In other localities the court undertakes the initial work and receives complaints from any interested persons, including parents and relatives.

DISPOSITIONS

In more than a third of the dependency cases, as shown in table 26, the court assumed responsibility for the continued care and supervision of the child. Table XI (p. 54) shows, however, that the vision of the child. policies as to retaining responsibility varied greatly in the individual courts. In 8 courts (Mobile County, Ala.; Bridgeport and New Haven, Conn.; Orleans Parish, La.; Buffalo, Erie County, and Rensselaer County, N.Y.; and Fayette County, Pa.) no children were retained under supervision of the court, whereas in 9 courts (District of Columbia; Marion County, Ind.; Wayne County, Mich.; Hennepin County and Ramsey County, Minn.; Allegheny County and Montgomery County, Pa.; Pierce County, Wash.; and Milwaukee County, Wis.) the court retained responsibility for the majority of the cases, varying from more than a half to practically all of the cases. Supervision of the child in his own home or in other family homes by probation officers was used in 4,313 cases (19 percent), nearly half of these cases being in New York City and Allegheny County, Pa. Cooperation between the court and some public or private child-caring agency or institution, whereby the agency or institution or individual provided the care for the child and the court retained responsibility for the

care and for work with the family, was used for 3,417 cases (15 percent). Almost two thirds of the cases in which the child was cared for by cooperative supervision were reported by 7 courts (District of Columbia; Wayne County, Mich.; Hennepin County and Ramsey County, Minn.; New York City, N.Y.; Multnomah County, Oreg.; and Milwaukee County, Wis.).

Table 26.—Disposition and manner of handling dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 140 courts during 1931

		Depe	ndency ar	nd neglect	cases		
Disposition of case	То	tal	Offi	cial	Unofficial 1		
	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	
Total cases	22, 317		17, 761		4, 556		
Disposition reported	22, 316	100	17, 760	100	4, 556	100	
Child kept under supervision of court	7, 730	35	6, 706	38	1,024	22	
Probation officer supervising	4, 313 1, 579 1, 838	19 7 8	3, 464 1, 484 1, 758	20 8 10	849 95 80	19 2 2	
Child not kept under supervision of court	13, 556	61	10, 193	57	3, 363	74	
Case dismissed or adjusted	5, 090	23	2, 545 244	14	2, 545	56	
Other institution Public department Other agency Individual	2, 629 700 2, 733 438	12 3 12 2	2, 629 700 2, 733 438	15 4 15 2			
Referred without commitment to: InstitutionAgency or individual	255 978	1 4	201 396	$\frac{1}{2}$	54 582	1 13	
Referred to other courtOther disposition of case	158 331	1	57 250	(2) 1	101 81	2 2	
Case held open without further action	1, 030	5	861	5	169	4	
Disposition not reported	1		1				

¹ 47 courts reported unofficial cases.

Among the cases for which the courts did not retain responsibility were 5,090 (23 percent) that were dismissed after a warning had been given or some adjustment of the problem had been made and 1,030 (5 percent) in which the court held the case open but anticipated no further need for action. In a few courts such disposition had been made in one third to more than one half of the cases, whereas in other courts definite action had been taken in a large majority of the cases. Although an equal number of official and unofficial cases had been dismissed or adjusted, such cases constituted 56 percent of the unofficial cases but only 14 percent of the official cases.

Commitment to child-caring agencies or institutions or to individuals was made in 6,744 cases (30 percent), and the child was referred to such agencies or persons without commitment in 1,233 cases (6 percent). Table XI (p. 54) shows that there was wide variation in the courts as to the use of commitment or referral of children to institutions or agencies. In a few localities, notably Mobile, Ala.; San

² Less than 1 percent.

Francisco County, Calif.; Buffalo, Syracuse, Monroe County, and Rensselaer County, N.Y.; and Fayette County, Pa., it is evident that few children had been brought into court in cases of dependency or neglect, unless there was need for court authority for transfer of custody to an institution or agency.

OTHER TYPES OF CHILDREN'S CASES

Twenty-four courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population, and 11 serving less populous areas reported other types of children's cases dealt with during the year in addition to delinquency, dependency, and neglect cases. (See table I, p. 38.) Nearly two thirds of the 1,116 cases reported as "special proceedings" had been dealt with by the court in Philadelphia, Pa. The largest number of cases (364) were concerned with the commitment of feeble-minded children to institutions, or with making other provisions for the care of these The next largest group (293) involved children dealt with as material witnesses; such cases were reported by only five courts (Fulton County, Ga.; New York City and Westchester County, N.Y.; Hamilton County, Ohio; and Philadelphia, Pa.) Petitions for adoption had been under consideration in 226 cases, of which all but 25 were heard in the Philadelphia court.³⁴ The question of custody of the child was the major problem in 183 cases. Some of these involved the appointment of a guardian and others the settlement of disputes as to custody. Other types of problems under the jurisdiction of the court were involved in 50 cases, including granting permission for a minor to marry or a boy to enlist in the Army or Navy.

CASES OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION

Cases of children discharged from supervision were reported by 34 courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population and by 67 courts serving areas with smaller population. These courts terminated supervision of 13,150 cases of delinquent children, 4,192 cases of dependent and neglected children, and 14 cases of other types. last group has not been included in the following discussion or in tables 27 or 28 but is included in table I (p. 38). In a large majority of these cases the children had been placed under official supervision, but 740 cases of delinquency and 343 cases of dependency and neglect had been dealt with unofficially.35

REASONS FOR DISCHARGE, AND CONDUCT WHILE UNDER SUPERVISION

Table 27 gives information as to the reasons the children were discharged from supervision. In the largest percentage of delinquency cases (64) and of dependency and neglect cases (62) the children were discharged because of satisfactory conduct or because conditions had improved. Fulfillment of a particular court order or expiration of a definite period of supervision were the reasons for discharge in

³⁴ The courts were instructed to report cases as "adoption proceedings" only if the juvenile court had the authority to grant or deny adoption petitions. In a number of the cases reported as dependency or neglect the court took some part in adoption proceedings, such as giving consent to adoption or declaring a child eligible for adoption, although the adoption was actually granted in another court.

35 Information as to the method of dealing with supervision cases was not available for Philadelphia, Pa., or for the State of Connecticut, exclusive of Bridgeport.

12 percent of the delinquency cases but for only 2 percent of the dependency and neglect cases. Placement of children under supervision for a definite period of time is a procedure used by a few courts but not by others. More than two-thirds of all delinquency cases so dealt with were reported by the courts in Hudson County and Mercer County, N.J., and Philadelphia, Pa. (See table XII, p. 56.) In 16 percent of the delinquency cases, and in 26 percent of the dependency and neglect cases, failure of the child to improve satisfactorily in conduct while under supervision, or continuance of unsatisfactory conditions affecting him, resulted in commitment to an institution or agency for further supervision, or in a decision to discharge the child in spite of unsatisfactory conduct or conditions as further supervision seemed undesirable. Reference to another court, inability to locate the child, removal from jurisdiction of the court, and other reasons were reported as the cause of discharge in 9 percent of the delinquency cases and in 10 percent of the dependency and neglect cases. (See table XII (p. 56) and XIII (p. 57).)

Table 27.—Reason for discharge in cases of delinquent and of dependent and neglected children discharged from supervision by 101 courts during 1931 \(^1\)

	Cases of children discharged from supervision								
Reason for discharge	Delin	quent	Dependent and neglected						
	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution					
Total cases	13, 150		4, 192						
Reason reported	13, 142	100	4, 189	100					
Conduct of child satisfactory or conditions improved Expiration of period specified by court Order of court fulfilled	8, 386 1, 279 245	64 10 2	2, 578 60 36	62 1 1					
Conduct of child or conditions unsatisfactory but further supervision not advised. Child committed or referred to an institution	269 1, 572 210 111	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\12\\2\\1\end{array}$	119 492 471 57	3 12 11 1					
Whereabouts of child unknown or moved from jurisdiction of court. Other reason.	490 580	4 4	258 118	6 3					
Reason not reported	8		3						

¹ Of the 101 courts reporting supervision cases, 96 courts reported delinquency cases and 54 reported dependency and neglect cases.

Information was received from 57 courts as to whether complaints of misconduct of the children had been received during the time that they were under supervision by the court. Of 9,618 cases of delinquency for which this information was given, complaints had been

received in only one fifth (1,900 cases).

These same 57 courts also reported or

These same 57 courts also reported on changes that had been made in the type of supervision given. Information on this item was more complete, being available for all the 11,046 cases of delinquency reported. Changes in the type of supervision had been made in 859 cases, nearly three fourths of these being reported by the District of Columbia; Hennepin County, Minn.; and New York City. In the largest number of cases (387) the child, although under supervision

of the court, had been placed under care of an institution or agency and after a period of intensive care had been returned to his home under supervision of the probation officer. In 125 cases the child had been under care of the probation officer but was transferred to an institution or agency for care until the time of discharge. Transfer of supervision from an agency or individual to an institution, or the reverse, had been used in 7 cases. More than one change in type of supervision had been necessary in 340 cases.

LENGTH OF TIME UNDER SUPERVISION

The length of time that the children were under supervision in delinquency and in dependency and neglect cases is shown in table 28. In two thirds of the dependency and neglect cases and in nearly three fourths of the delinquency cases the child had been under supervision less than a year, the larger number for less than 6 months. Some interesting differences are to be found in tables XIV and XV (pp. 58 and 59) in the length of the period of supervision in individual courts. In all the cases of delinquent children discharged by three courts ³⁶ (Mobile County, Ala.; Dade County, Fla.; and Syracuse, N.Y.) the children had been under supervision less than one year. Supervision of children for periods of three or more years was reported, however, by a number of courts. The majority of cases of delinquent children under supervision for this length of time had been under care of three courts (Mercer County, N.J.; Montgomery County, Ohio; and Philadelphia, Pa.). Supervision had been extended through three or more years in a number of dependency and neglect cases in San Francisco County, Calif.; Wayne County, Mich.; Hennepin County, Minn.; and Philadelphia, Pa.

Table 28.—Length of time child was under supervision in cases of delinquent and of dependent and neglected children discharged from supervision by 101 courts during 1931 ^a

	Cases of children discharged from supervision								
Duration of supervision	Delin	quent	Dependent and neglected						
	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution					
Total cases	13, 150		4, 192						
Ouration reported	13, 148	100	4, 191	100					
Less than 6 months 6 months, less than 1 year 1 year, less than 18 months 18 months, less than 2 years 2 years, less than 3 3 years or more.	2, 245	38 34 17 5 4	1, 673 1, 105 515 270 356 272	40 26 12 6 8					
Ouration not reported	2		1						

Of the 101 courts reporting supervision cases, 96 reported delinquency cases and 54 reported dependency and neglect cases.

³⁵ The one child discharged from supervision in Fayette County, Pa., had been under supervision less than a year.

SOURCE TABLES

37

Table I.—Number of boys' and girls' delinquency, dependency and neglect, and special-proceedings cases disposed of, and number of cases of children discharged from supervision, by 43 courts serving specified areas and 126 courts serving other areas during 1931 1

Area served by court	Deline	quency	cases		ndency lect ca			ial-prod igs case		disch	of chil arged f ervisio	rom
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total cases 2	59, 880	51, 278	8, 602	22, 317	11, 555	10, 762	³ 1, 1 16	181	228	17, 356	13, 085	4, 271
State totals: Connecticut Utah	4, 215 2, 935		517 390	753 204	389 113	364 91	9	4	5	1, 333 435	1, 209 377	124 58
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION		45, 472		19, 990		9, 629	1, 085	161	217			
Alabama: Mobile County. California:	160		18	5	3	2	1		1	29	28	1
San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut:	1, 617 626	1,384 486	233 140		152 435	197 407	29 12	16 12	13	202 529	152 349	50 180
Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city)	445 704	612	69 92	116	31 56	18 60				56 230	55 187	1 43
New Haven (city) District of Columbia	369 1, 927	1,668	23 259	297	63 163	46 134	2	<u>ī</u>	1	205 824	192 631	193
Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County Indiana:	608 1, 186	498 999	110 187		330 202	328 199	1	1		271 490	184 371	87 119
Lake County Marion County	350 617	404	129 213	242		112 118				251 20	145 20	
Iowa: Polk County Louisiana: Caddo Parish	457 338	360	97			200	15 5		11	198	143	55
Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore	924				249	103						
(city)	2, 884	1					2	1	1	264	200	64
Kent County	507 2, 965	431 2, 664	301							2, 043	1, 504	539
Hennepin County Ramsey County	1, 203 409					135 91				865 384	642 291	223 93
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County	1, 696 443		176 52							300 505		
New York: Buffalo (city)	1, 212				33	38				189	163	26
Erie County (exc'usive of Buffalo) Monroe County	187 224									139 135		
New York (city) Rensselaer County	7, 299	6, 416	888	4, 173	2, 198	1, 975	143	59	84			988
Syracuse (city) Westchester County	272 397	256	16	3 116	54	62	1	23	ī	11	9	2
Ohio: Franklin County Hamilton County	1, 855 2, 550	1, 579 1, 941	276 609						7 26	164	126	38
Mahoning County Montgomery County	1, 979	1, 613	-366	188	102	86			1	164		
Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	1, 247	1, 110	133	646	309	337	21	7	14	391	287	104
Allegheny County Fayette County	. 853 66	55	1	1 4	1 3	1				i		
Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and county)	7, 390				1,941	i		(4)	(4)	1, 239	838	401
County	. 9:	75	10	55	30	28	11	3	8	33	27	
Utah: Third District Virginia: Norfolk (city) Washington:	1, 149 728				73	86					197	34
Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee	128 62							11	14			
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	3, 52	3, 022	50	3 1, 216	627	589	1	1		918	598	320
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	6, 77	5, 806	97:	2, 32	1, 194	1, 133	31	20	11	1,728	1, 406	325

Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.
 Exclusive of the totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and

other courts.

Includes 707 cases for one court which did not report boys' and girls' cases separately.

Not separately reported.

Table IIA.—Age limitation of original court jurisdiction and age of boys dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 43 courts serving specified areas and 96 courts serving other areas during 1931 ¹

				Во	ys' del	inque	icy cas	ses		
	Age limi-					Age o	f boy			
Area served by court	tation of original court juris- diction	Total	Un- der 10 years		12 years, under 14		16 years	17 years	18 years and over	Age not re- port ed
Total cases 2		51, 278	2, 939	6, 542	12, 135	20, 048	5, 162	3, 259	228	965
€tate totals. Connecticut Utah	Under 16 Under 18	3, 698 2, 545	387 134	706 231	1, 162 457	1, 342 825	101 487	371	24	16
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE			2 400	5, 692	10. 702	18 161	4 591	2,820	201	885
POPULATION	TT 1 10									
Alabama: Mobile County California:	1	142			45 141	38 464	16 319		2	7
San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut:			79 9	85 16		171	112		57 19	4 2
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city) New Haven (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	Under 16	376 612				144 204	1 17			
New Haven (city)	do	346	9	27	122	188				
Florida: Dade County	Under 17	1,668 498				624 200	323 76	8 7	í	10
					-	438	35	8	2	
Lake County Marion County	do	221 404	8 24		71 122	112 181	2			19
Louisiana:	Under 18	360			77	110	65	49		1
Caddo Parish Orleans Parish	Under 17	277 840	32			48 337	22 154	4 26	1 4	172
Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan:	Under 16.	2, 615	274			867	69		3	13
Kent County Wayne County	Under 17do	431 2, 664	29 17			167 1, 132	82 539		1	3 32
Minnesota: Hennepin County	Under 18	990 310				306 99	194 67	191 78	7 3	25
Ramsey County New Jersey: Hudson County		1					16			1
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County New York:	do	391	40				4			1
Buffalo (city) Erie County (exclusive of	do	1, 118	40	136	309	624	6		2	1
							5	1		3
Monroe County	do	6, 416	338	28 782	1,837	3, 340	43			75
Rensselaer County	do	195 256		3 24	27	104 112	33		1	
Syracuse (city) Westchester County Ohio:	do	338					23	1	1	3
Franklin County Hamilton County	Under 18.	1,579	86			537	280			
Hamilton County Mahoning County	do	1, 941 1, 613	94		375 316					
Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	do	360	23	28	58	128	75	45		3
Oregon: Multnomah County - Pennsylvania:	do	1, 110	49	103	184	352	209	175		
Allegheny County	Under 16	721 55			1.0					1 3
Fayette County Montgomery County	do	65		8	16					
Philadelphia (city and county)	do		478	1,059	1, 697	2, 920	22	7		341
South Carolina: Greenville		1								1
County	Under 18.	978	53	83	180	328 162	181			5
Washington: Pierce County		84				1	1		1	2
Spokane County	do									
Wisconsin: Milwaukee Coun- ty	do	3, 022	148	267	512	866	592	594	30	13
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION		5,806	449	850	1, 433	1, 887	641	439	27	80

¹ Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.

² Exclusive of the totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

other courts.

Table IIB.—Age limitation of original court jurisdiction and age of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 43 courts serving specified areas and 67 courts serving other areas during 1931 1

				G:	irls' de	linque	ncy ca	ses		
-	Age limi- tation of					Age	of girl			
Area served by court	original court ju- risdiction	Total	-Un- der 10 years	10 years, un- der 12	years, un- der 14	years, un- der 16	16 years	17 years	18 years and over	Age not re- port- ed
Total cases 2		8, 602	269	459	1, 420	4, 021	1, 354	847	86	146
State totals: ConnectleutUtah	Under 16 Under 18	517 390	33 12	61 14	125 54	241 136	57 90	77	2	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION.		7, 631	220	389	1, 244	3, 628	1, 167	768	83	132
Alabama: Mobile County California:	Under 16	18			8	7	1		1	1
San Diego County San Francisco County	Under 21do	233 140	21 1	13 1	30 11	63 44	45 36	42 27	18 19	1
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city)Hartford (city)	l do	69 92	5 5	10	25 23	29 57	3			
Hartford (city) New Haven (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	Under 17 dodo Under 16	23 259 110 187	15 4 8	1 9 4 18	51 19 59	19 130 48 92	53 29 9	1 2 1	1	3
Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County		129 213 97	1 1 4	3 20 4	17 32 16	58 75 41	23 49 25	27 30 7		
Louisiana: Caddo ParishOrleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city)	Under 17 do Under 16	61 84 269	4 8	1 4 29	1 17 71	14 35 120	3 20 24	3 2 12	1 1	39
Michigan: Kent County Wayne County		76 301	1	4 7	10	33	25 70	2 1		1
Minnesota: Hennepin County Ramsey County		213	1	4 3	37 19 6	185 70 36	45 25	63	3	8
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County		176 52	9	14 5	38 15	114 25	1 2			1
New York: Buffalo (city) Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo).	do	94 14	4	7 1	15 3	67 10	1			
Monroe County New York (city) Rensselaer County Syracuse (city) Westchester County	do do do	34 883 48 16	21	3 52 3 2	10 191 7 3	19 603 26 11	1 8 12			8
Westchester County	Under 18	59 276	1	8	35	35 103	14 72	50	2	2
Ohio: Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	do do do	609 366 218 137	6 16 9 1	20 18 12 5	79 43 33 16	203 145 88 55	151 81 39 29	114 57 30 27	21 1 4 1	15 5 3 3
	Under 16	132 11	2	5	24 1	81 10	6	10	4	
Fayette County Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and county).	do	866	43	1 64	170	563	. 7			19
South Carolina: Greenville	IInder 18	16 171	1 5	5 4	5 20	5 47	53	39	1	
Utah: Third District Virginia: Norfolk (city) Washington: Washington:		133	4	7	25	40	26	26		5 5
Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County_	do	44 91 503	11	1 11	10 36	24 35 155	9 26 144	6 17 142	1 2 2	2
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION.		971	49	70	176	393	187	79	3	14

Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.
 Exclusive of the totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

Table IIIa.—Color, nativity, and parent nativity of boys dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 41 courts serving specified areas and 38 courts serving other areas during 1931

				Boys' de	linquenc	y cases			
	- 1			White	boys				D
Area served by court	Total	Total	Native, native parent- age	Native, foreign or mixed parent- age	Native, parent- age not re- ported	For- eign born	Nativ- ity not re- ported	Colored boys	Boys whose color was not re- ported
Total cases 3	47, 956	38, 959	17,877	15, 752	1, 853	742	2, 735	8, 982	18
State total: Utah	2, 545	2, 539	2, 108	390	19	22		6	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION.	44, 514	35, 945	15, 308	15, 373	1, 821	721	2,722	8, 554	15
Alabama: Mobile County California:	142	80	79	1				62	
San Diego County	1, 384 486 376 1, 668 498 999	1,352 472 363 636 401 398	954 131 69 533 379 398	310 179 266 64 19	25 68 19 35 1	60 21 8 1 1	3 73 1 3 1	32 14 13 1, 032 97 601	
Indiana: Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County Louisiana:	221 404 360	187 270 317	50 264 270	128 5 47	1	8 1		34 134 43	
Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan:	277 840 2, 615	164 383 1, 782	155 280 838	63 653	5 8 276	6 12	26 3	113 457 833	
Kent County Wayne County Minnesota:	431 2, 664	398 2, 182	267 553	125 1, 402	28 28	155	44	33 482	
Hennepin County Ramsey County	990 310	971 305	569 219	388 80	2	10 5	2	19 5	
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County	1, 520 391	1, 433 341	350 67	1, 049 273		34 1		87 50	
Mercer County New York: Buffalo (city)	1, 118	1, 047	275	735	1	36		71	
Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo). Monroe County. New York (city). Rensselaer County. Syracuse (city). Westchester County	173 190 6, 416 195 256 338	171 189 5, 701 193 244 314	53 81 1,423 127 50 74	115 103 4, 071 66 186 214	24	2 5 162 8 10	21	2 1 715 2 12 24	
Ohlo: Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	1, 579 1, 941 1, 613 360	1, 188 1, 316 1, 393 296 1, 095	1, 079 554 252 243 761	96 74 702 39 240	4 677 146 12 24	4 8 10 2 2 28	5 3 283 42	391 625 205 64 15	1
Allegheny CountyFayette County Montgomery County	721 55 65	600 51 57	190 33 33	400 16 24	8	1 2	1	121 4 8	
Philadelphia (city and county)	6, 524	4, 787	982	1, 566	19	49	2, 171	1,737	
County	75 978 595	46 976 306	45 696 292	254 13	17	9		29 2 289	
Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwackee County	84 530 3, 022	82 524 2, 934	72 405 1, 163	10 108 1,288	5 394	6 55	34	2 6 88	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION.	3, 442	3, 014	2, 569	379	32	21	13	428	

¹ Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.

² Exclusive of the total for Utah, which is included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

Table IIIB.—Color, nativity, and parent nativity of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 41 courts serving specified areas and 31 courts serving other areas during 1931 1

Total Total Total Total Native Propertication Propertication					Girls' de	linquenc	y cases			
Total Total Total Total Native, parent Property Prop					White	girls				Girls
State total: Utah	Area served by court	Total	Total	native parent-	foreign or mixed parent-	parent- age not report-	eign	tivity not re-	ored	whose color was not re- ported
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MONE POPULATION.	Total cases 2	8, 154	6, 247	3, 493	2, 068	243	116	327	1, 906	
POPULATION	State total: Utah	390	386	316	64	6			4	
California:		7, 516	5, 700	3, 022	2, 001	241	111	325	1,815	
San Diego County	Alabama: Mobile County	18	8	8					10	
District of Columbia 259 54 49 5 205	San Diego County	140	136	37	47	17	5 19	1 16		
Lake County	District of Columbia	259	54	12 49		2			7 205	
Lake County	Florida: Dade County	110 187	- 83 71				1	3		
Louisiana:	Lake County Marion County	213	126	126		1	5		87	
Orleans Parish	Louisiana:				4					
Kent County	Orleans Parish	84	27	19	1 29		1	5	57	
Hennepin County	Kent County Wayne County	76 301		45 93		2 8	15	11		
Hudson County	Hennepin County Ramsey County					2	1			
Buffalo (city)	Hudson County Mercer County						1			
Buffalo	Buffalo (city)	94	87	21	64		2		7	
Systate city 16	Buffalo)	34	33	9	21				1	
Franklin County	Rensselaer County Syracuse (city)	48 16	47 16	37 6	10 10				1	
Hamilton County	ODIO:						3	1		
Pennsylvania:	Hamilton County Mahoning County	609 366 218	407 286 169	382 38	11 78	14 12	1	150	202 79	j
Fayette County	Pennsylvania: Allegheny County					4	3	9		
county 866 577 185 270 2 2 118 289 South Carolina: Greenville 16 9 9 9 7 7 County 171 170 125 39 6 1 1 Virginia: Norfolk (city) 133 70 66 4 63 63 Washington: 44 41 29 11 1 3	Fayette County Montgomery County	11	10	6	4				1	
Utah: Third District	county) South Carolina: Greenville				270	2	2	118		
Pierce County 44 41 29 11 1 3	Utah: Third District	171	170	125		6			1	
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County 503 481 192 168 110 3 8 22	Pierce County Spokane County	91	89	71	17	110	1		3 2	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000									

Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.
 Exclusive of the total for Utah, which is included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

Table IV.—Source of reference to court of delinquency cases disposed of by 41 courts serving specified areas and 38 courts serving other areas during 1931 1

				Del	inquen	cy cas	es			
Area served by court				Sour	ce of re	eferenc	e to co	urt		
Mea served by court	Total	Police	School depart- ment	Proba- tion officer	Other court	Social	Parents or rela- tives	Other indi- vidual	Other source	Source not re-
Total cases 2	56, 110	35, 478	4, 046	3, 099	393	779	4, 608	7, 259	302	146
State total: Utah	2, 935	1, 048	517	561	11	8	154	587	49	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU-	52, 030	33, 864	3, 412	2, 351	342	742	4, 413	6, 529	242	135
Alabama: Mobile CountyCalifornia:	160	54	27	3	4	7	25	37	2	1
San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	1, 617 626 445 1, 927 608 1, 186	874 401 296 1, 326 189 715	139 35 39 1 112 24	14 53 4 233 13 142	170 19 2 5	16 19 12 4 4 4	154 90 25 227 115 67	207 5 66 133 145 234	43 2 3 24	1 1
Indiana: Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County	350	130 176 186	100 14 75	13 6 1	5	18 7 9	45 125 48	39 260 137	11 1	18
Louisiana: Caddo ParishOrleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city)	338 924 2, 884	139 27 2, 511	99	891 9	2	2 71	39 1 146	91 3 36	8	24 2 2
Michigan: Kent County Wayne County	507 2,965	354 2, 112	28 302	10	1	5 96	52 137	54 260	3 55	2
Minnesota: Hennepin CountyRamsey County	1, 203 409	802 310	29	12		29 6	141 20	171 69	19 2	
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County	1, 696 443	697 327	316 23	88 19	1	47 3	100	428 41	14	5
New York:	1, 212	1, 123		15		6	59	7	1	1
Buffalo (city). Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo). Monroe County. New York (city). Rensselaer County. Syracuse (city). Westchester County.	187 224 7, 299 243 272 397	107 129 4, 257 72 230 183	14 1 108 114 10 82	10 2 3	3	1 24 61 11 1 20	6 31 1, 102 17 7 31	49 37 1, 744 27 22 80	1 1	21 2
Ohio: Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	1 57X	1, 036 1, 866 897 172 901	152 102 424 148 48	113 13 15 23 20	13 50 8 34 3	28 72 24 19 27	158 205 186 86 80	338 224 420 96 150	11 2 3 11	6 16 2 7
Fennsylvana: Allegheny County Fayette County Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and	853 66 74	194 52 62	68	417	4	7 2	151 12 4	6 1		6
South Carolina: Greenville	7, 390	6, 275	236	2		35	434	403	5	1
CountyUtah: Third District Virginia: Norfolk (city) Washington:	1, 149 728	584 446	223 48	16 61	5	3 2 6	102 44	7 206 115	11	8
Pierce County	128 621 3, 525	91 482 3, 013	11 39 205	5 79	6 6	19 15	8 27 72	4 43 134	8	7
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	4, 080	1,614	634	748	51	37	195	730	60	11
1 Chesified areas include these with 10	00 000 or	more n	onulat	ion and	dother	areas 1	those v	vith les	s than	100.000

¹ Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.
² Exclusive of the total for Utah, which is included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

Table V.—Place of care of child pending hearing or disposition in delinquency cases disposed of by 41 courts serving specified areas and 38 courts serving other areas during 1931

	1			Delinq	uency c	ases			
			Dete		are over		or long	er in	Not re-
Area served by court	Total cases	No de- tention care		Deten- tion home 2	insti-	Jail or police sta- tion ³	Other place of care	Place of care not re- ported	wheth- er de- tention care was given
Total cases 5	56, 110	33, 804	183	13, 902	4,888	1, 428	267	2	1, 636
State total: Utah	2, 935	2, 552	29	154	4	72	115		9
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU-	52, 030	30, 509	131	13, 607	4,857	1, 257	44	2	1, 623
Alabama: Mobile County	160	63	1	85		10			1
California: San Diego CountySan Francisco County	1, 617 626	1,059 262	2	452 331	10	77 26			17
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) District of Columbia	445	320		122	2 4	1			
Florida: Dade County	1, 927	1,509 566	4	412	3	34		1	1
Georgia: Fulton CountyIndiana:	1, 186	696	2	483	1	2			2
Lake County	350 617	188 204	2	145 384	3	8 2	1		4 24
Marion County	457	222	3	197	5	30			
Caddo Parish	338	88	3	41	3	10			193
Orleans Parish	924 2, 884	405 2, 702	4		516 168	1	_i		2 8
Michigan: Kent County	507	303		198	4				2
Wayne County	2, 965	1, 173	15	1, 771	3				3
Minnesota: Hennepin County	1, 203	1,003	51		5	129		~ * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	15
Ramsey County New Jersey:	409	247			91	70			1
Hudson County Mercer County	1,696 443	994 384		691 59	4				7
New York:									
Buffalo (city) Erie County (exclusive of	1,212	815		396	1				
Buffalo)	187 224	127 91	3		57 133				
Monroe County New York (city)	7, 299	3, 665	2		3, 593				39
Rensselaer County	243 272	152 35		235	76				15 2
Syracuse (city)	397	254	1	230	118		24		
Ohio: Franklin County	1,855	802	2	719		304	1		27
Hamilton County	2,550	1, 321	ĩ	1, 143	7	8	î		69
Mahoning County Montgomery County	1, 979 578	1, 015 360		886 145	2	75 65	2		1 5
Oregon: Multnomah County	1, 247	819		187	20	183	2		36
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County	853	50		393		1			409
Fayette County	66	48			1	17			
Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and	74	9	2	63					
county)South Carolina: Greenville	7, 390	5, 105	26	1, 526	17		11		705
County	91	70		154	2	18			1
Utah: Third District Virginia: Norfolk (city)	1, 149 728	957 353	3	285	2	28 80			5 6
Washington:	128	21		78		29			
Pierce County Spokane County	621	360		207	2	48			4
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	3, 525	1, 692		1,819	1		1		12
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPU-	4, 080	3, 295	52	295	31	171	223		13
1 Specified areas include those with 10	00.000 or	more n	opulatio	n and of	her area	as those	e with	less that	n 100.000

Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.
 Includes cases of children cared for part of the time in detention homes and part of the time elsewhere, but excludes cases of children also held in jails or police stations.
 Includes a few cases o children cared for part of the time in jails or police stations and part of the time

elsewhere.

⁴ Includes a few cases of children held in more than one place of care but in places other than detention homes, jails, or police stations.

5 Exclusive of the total for Utah, which is included in figures for specified courts and other courts

Table VIA.—Reason for reference to court in boys' delinquency cases disposed of by 43 courts serving specified areas and 96 courts serving other areas during 1931 ¹

				Во	ys' de	elinqu	ency	case	S			
				R	eason	for re	feren	ce to	cour			
Area served by court	Total	Stealing	Act of careless- ness or mis- chief	Traffic violation	Truancy	Running away	Ungovernable	Sex offense	Injury to person	rse, possession, or sale of li- quor or drugs	Other reason	Reason not re-
Matal acces 9										D		_
Total cases ²	51, 278	23, 115	13, 706	1, 625	2, 982	3, 123	3, 048	812	1, 304	397	1,078	88
ConnecticutUtah	3, 698 2, 545	1, 717 1, 152	1, 222 552	22 69	132 346	125 123	161 66	76 46		3 75	156 48	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POP- ULATION	45, 472	20, 510	12, 111	1, 478	2, 504	2, 936	2, 809	704	1, 084	302	946	88
Alabama: Mobile County California:	142	78			32	7	4		7			
San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut:	1, 384 486	467 310	214 2	270 53	74 32	146 4	124 53	30 22	8 6	16	35 4	
Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city)	376 612	188 221	110 267	2	15 16		24 29	12 14	3 5		2 18	
New Haven (city) District of Columbia	346 1, 668	221 841	46 387		9 87		13 137	10	9	1 10	37 16	
Florida: Dade County	498 999	177 573	128	4	54 19	30 63	85 59	14 4	4 10	27	6	
Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County	221 404 360	110 270 160	32	3 17	40 2 13	6	18 80	10 5 12	3 4 4	1	1	
Louisiana: Caddo Parish	277	116	63	22	5	26	11	12 1 7	29	2	6	2
Orleans Parish	840 2, 615	423 817	1, 413	17 10		2 41	108 139	7 14	62 41	1	1 12	
Kent County Wayne County Minnesota:	431 2, 664	243 1, 750	62 295	59 53	25 250	1 32	25 125	9 54	5 92	1 5	1 8	
Hennepin County Ramsey County New Jersey:	990 310	500 193			13 4	7 14	77 18	17 5	26 3	13 4	4 10	
Hudson County Mercer County New York:	1, 520 391	655 237	306 82		299 28	25 3	152 21	23	54 19	1 1	5	
Buffalo (city) Erie County (exclusive of	1, 118	692 79				36	45	6			2	
Buffalo) Monroe County New York (city) Rensselaer County	173 190 6, 416	130 2, 573	21 2, 112		3 63		7 11 451	4 5 63	6 6 250	 5	$\begin{array}{c} 3\\\frac{7}{277} \end{array}$	83
Westchester County	195 256 338	69 183 205	47	10	84 7 58	13 1	12 3 13	3	6 12		<u>-</u>	2
Ohio: Franklin County	1, 579	702		32	140		66	62	17	28	10	
Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County	1, 941 1, 613 360	955 551	498	134 22	10 232	121	54 71	34 25	22 41	28 3	104 49	
Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	1, 110	143 565		29	89 35	35 61	20 62	25	20	2 13	41	1
Allegheny County Fayette County	721 55	352 45			115	38	122 6	11 4	6	1		
Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and coun-	65	55			1		5		2			
South Carolina: Greenville County	6, 524	2, 167		7	183	689	315	59	142	32	257	
Utah: Third District Virginia: Norfolk (city) Washington:	75 978 595	56 499 264	156	17 59	147 34	57 28	34 26	11 6	2 6 31	3 20 35	31	
Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County_	84 530 3, 022	63 238 1, 374	119	60 259	2 11 142	49	12 112	1 13 95	4 52	1 21 22	3	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	5, 806				478	187	239	108	220	95	132	
1 Crossified areas include these with	100.000											

¹ Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.
² Exclusive of totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

Table VIB.—Reason for reference to court in girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 43 courts serving specified areas and 67 courts serving other areas during 1931 1

				G	irls'	delinq	uency	cases				
				Reas	on f	or refe	rence	to cou	ırt	-		
Area served by court	Total	Stealing	Act of carelessness or mischief	Traffic violation	Truancy	Running away	Ungovernable	Sex offense	Injury to person	Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	Other reason	Reason not re-
Total cases 2	8, 602	1, 094	781	90	885	1, 311	2, 335	1, 709	157	112	90	38
State totals: Connecticut Utah	517 390	107	52 38	1	28 120	39 40	120 56	147 45	7 15	2 25	15 8	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU-	7, 631	950	690	82	723	1, 222	2, 132	1, 511	128	90	65	38
Alabama: Mobile County California:	18	1			1	3	4	9	120			
San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut:	233 140	27 5	25	31	15 8	35 45	51 58	45 21	1		3 2	
Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city)	69 92	18	11 4		1 5	4 7	17 35	17 31	1		<u>-</u> -	
New Haven (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	23 259 110 187	17 15 34	45 6 64	8	17 17 11 3	19 22 23	125 31 47	13 8 22 2	7 1 4	1 4 1 10	9	
Indiana: Lake County Marion County	129 213	8 20	9 7		6 10	6 17	42 116	57 34	1 1	8		
Iowa: Polk County Louisiana: Caddo Parish	97 61	6	7 7	1	2	8	62	10	3	2	1	1
Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan: Kent County	84 269 76	19 42	51	1	4	16	126	19	14 5	1	5	
Wayne County	301	15 20	1	2	81	31	20 79	29 81	5	1		
Hennepin County	99	43 23	6	1	6	22 10	59 27	62 37	1	6	4	
Hudson County Mercer County New York:	176 52	10 17	3 2		43 4	22 1	55 17	41 8	1 3		1	
Buffalo (city) Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo)	94 14	47	3			14	23	7	2	1		
Monroe County New York (city) Rensselaer County	34 883 48	138 5	1 66	1	11 29	5 284 4	5 250 5	19 71 5	30		1	31
Syracuse (city)	16 59	6	2	1	3 20	3	16	16				
Franklin County	276 609 366 218 137	28 67 36 31 15	3 57 39 31 10	1 6 1	61 14 95 36	15 105 32 40 11	51 152 48 23 46	108 173 102 54 45	2 6 9 3	6 8 1	17 4	1 4
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County Fayette County	132	10			24	25 1	53 6	17	2	1	6	
Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and coun-	9	3	150				5	1				
South Carolina: Greenville County.	866	85 8 17	156		45	251 4	235	65	9	14	5	1
Utah: Third District	171	10	8	2	60	20 18	30 45	22 16	2 11	8 5	3	
Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	44 91 503	10 13 51	4 43	1 1 15	1 4 71	9 31 50	2 14 88	20 19 178	2	1 5 5		
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POP- ULATION	971	144	91	8	162	89	203	198	29	22	25	

¹ Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.

² Exclusive of totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and other countries.

courts.

Table VII.—Manner of handling delinquency cases disposed of by 43 courts serving specified areas and 100 courts serving other areas during 1931 1

	De	linquency o	eases
Area served by court	Total	Official	Unofficial
Total cases 1	59, 880	38, 060	21, 820
ate totals:			
ConnecticutUtah	4, 215 2, 935	2, 485 1, 324	1, 730 1, 611
REAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	53, 103	34, 097	19, 006
Alabama: Mobile County	160	160	
California: San Diego County	1, 617	€35	985
San Francisco County	626	626	
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city)	445	178	26
Hartford (city)	704	332	375
Hartford (city) New Haven (city)	369	369	
District of Columbia	1, 927	1, 462	46
Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	608	281 1, 186	32
Indiana:	1, 186		
Lake County	350	284	6
Marion County	617	451	160
Iowa: Polk County	457	258	19
Louisiana: Caddo Parish	338	210	12
Orleans Parish	924	924	12
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	2, 884	2, 884	
Michigan:	707	507	
Kent County	507 2, 965	2, 965	
Minnesota:	2, 905	2, 900	
Hennepin County	1, 203	1, 203	
Ramsey County	409	409	
New Jersey: Hudson County	1, 696	1, 696	
Mercer County	443	443	
New York:	110	110	
Buffalo (city) Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo)	1, 212	1, 212	
Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo)	187	187	
Monroe County	224	224	
New York (city)	7, 299	7, 299	
Rensselaer County	243 272	243 272	
Syracuse (city)	397	394	
Ohio:	30.	002	
Franklin County	1, 855	575	1, 28
Hamilton County	2, 550	108	2, 44
Mahoning County	1, 979	412	1,56
Oregon Multnemeh County	578	183 369	39 87
Manoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	1, 247	309	87
Allegheny County	853	853	i
Fayette County	66	66	
Montgomery County	74	74	
Philadelphia (city and county)	7, 390	1, 917	5, 47
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County Fayette County. Montgomery County. Philadelphia (city and county). South Carolina: Greenville County. Utah: Third District. Virginia: Norfolk (city).	91 1, 149	77 446	70
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	728	728	/0
washington:	.20	120	
Pierce County	128	128	
Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	621	222	39
wisconsin: Milwaukee County	3, 525	645	2, 88
REAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	6, 777	3, 963	2,81
THE THE PARTY AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY	0, 111	0, 500	4, 01

Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.
 Exclusive of totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and other

courts.

Table VIIIA.—Disposition of boys' delinquency cases by 43 courts serving specified areas and 96 courts serving other areas during 19311

						Boys' d	Boys' delinquency cases	y cases					
		Child k	Child kept under super- vision of court	r super- irt		Child n	ot kept u	Child not kept under supervision of court	rvision o	f court		Case	
Area served by court	Total	Proba-	Agency or indi-	Under tempo-	Case dis-	Committed to-		Referred without commitment to-	without ent to-	Restitu-	Other	open without	Disposi- tion not reported
		ficer su- pervis- ing	vidual super- vising	rary care of an in- stitution	missed or ad- justed	Institu- tion	Agency or indi- vidual	Insti- tution	Agency or indi- vidual	fine, or costs or- dered	tion of	action	
Total cases 1	51, 278	14,849	849	693	22, 854	3, 975	231	192	613	1,903	2, 231	2,874	14
State totals: Connecticut. Utah	3, 698	1,384	33	8	1,679	215 86	14	21	47	64 355	136	104	1
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	45, 472	12, 999	772	647	20, 451	3,657	210	181	562	1, 239	2,007	2, 734	13
Alabama: Mobile County. California: San Diego County.	1,384	27 218 346	71 41	31	723	3 % &	-110 13	9	10		133	225	
Connecticut: Bridgeport (eity). Hartford (eity). New Haven (eity) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County. Georgia: Pulon County.	376 612 346 1,668 498 999	122 165 224 600 154 385	20 329 21	23	185 306 58 418 224 30	28 23 32 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	31 4 5	10	82 2 7 7 8 9	5.5	212 212 213 213 213 213 213	61 170 15 324	
Indiana: Lake County Marion County. Iowa: Polk County.	221 404 360	69 120 149	35	2	18 71 153	27.58	00	800 800	12	13	9 3	168	
Louissana: Cado Parish. Orleans Parish. Maryland: Baltimore (city)	277 840 2,615	293	17	6	65 107 1,849	55 199 381	0017-4	83	14	30	19	467	5.5
Minnesota: Minnesota:	431	1,478	24	70	134	297	1	1 0		1 1	29	279	
Hennepin County Ramsey County.	310	397	61 69	 	4 5	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2		9		×	12	C82	

¹ Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census. ² Exclusive of totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

Table VIIIb.—Disposition of girls' delinquency cases by 43 courts serving specified areas and 67 courts serving other areas during 1931 1

		Disposi-		2		2										1 1
	Case	open without	action	505	2	471		61	1	22.8	47	37	1 20		47	30
		Other	tion of	508	47	437		23,23	13.2	112	r- 61	O 4		1		2
	f court	Restitu-	fine, or costs or- dered	68	4-11	38							40	101		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	ervision o	Referred without	Agency or indi- vidual	320	44	287		4	21	41,	n t-	. ⇔ →	4-	- 27		1 1
y cases	ınder sup	Referred commitm	Insti- tution	101	п	94		1 1	67	-	4			2		1
Girls' delinquency cases	Child not kept under supervision of court	ted to—	Agency or indi- vidual	140	12	128		21	01010	100	-		-	1		
Girls' d	Child 1	Committed to	Institu- tion	1, 100	93	957	13	27.3	25 x	11.50	- 1	16	13	26	10	12
		Case dis-	or ad- justed	2, 819	169 166	2, 457	က	145	32	55.	2 2	108	10	107	50	16
	super-	Under tempo-	rary care of an in- stitution	347	oc	328		15		10	LC.	4 EI	00		17	92
	Child kept under super- vision of court	Agency or indi-	vidual super- vising	130	15	104	1 1	8		41	10	6161	ø		7	1
	Child k	Proba- tion of-		2, 559	117	2, 328	C3	19	40	160	44	3,40	15	99	22	93
		Total		8, 602	517 390	7, 631	18	233	935	110	187	213	61	269	301	213
	A Fea served by court			Total cases 1.	State totals: Connecticut Utah.	AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	Alabama: Mobile County	San Diego County	Connection; Connec	District of Columbia Florida: Dade County	Georgia: Futon County Indiana Lake County	Marion County Iowa: Polk County	Louisiana: C Caddo Parish Orleane Parish	Maryland: Baltimore (city)	Kear County Wayne County	Minnesofa: Mannepin County————————————————————————————————————

		· ; ;		- :	1 1 1	: :	: :	: : :	1.1.1	,
	7 7									
22	-	11	11	19	11.4		12	25	264	34
		44	1	31 64	920		122	1001	27 33	17
63		1	1	en en		1 1	3	∞ e₃	9	30
				94	27.8	1	14	12	16	æ
				67	150	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		m	000	10
9	12	4-1	9	1	2	2	42	400	2	12
62	2,50	19 137 12	15	02.1.52 02.1.52	355	92,∞	25 c	10 m	25 9 24	143
40	35	188	- 8	276 276 220	50		416	 - 8 8 8	19	362
1.5	1 1	63		45	35	2			3	19
		2	2	000	2			1	0140	36
22 88	15	10 476 3	∞ %	57 20 20	83	102	173	382	10 3 204	231
176	94	883	59	276 609 366	218	132	866	133	44 91 503	971
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County	New York: Buffalo (city) Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo)	Monroe County New York (city). Rensselaer County	Syracuse (city) Westchester County	Franklin County Hamilton County Mahonine County	Montgomery County	Allegana. Fayette County.	Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and county) South Carolina: Greenville County	Utah: Third District Virginia: Norfelk (city)	Pierce County. Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County.	AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION

1 Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census. Exclusive of totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

Table IX.—Color, nativity, and parent nativity of children dealt with in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 39 courts serving specified areas and 38 courts serving other areas during 1931 1

			Dep	endency	and neg	elect cas	es		
				White c	hildren				Chil-
Area served by court	Total	Total	Native, native parent- age	Native, foreign or mixed parent- age	Native, parent- age not re- ported	For- eign born	Nativity not re-	Colored children	dren whose color was not re ported
Total cases 2	21, 613	18, 642	11, 499	5, 817	776	279	271	2, 970	
State total: Utah	204	204	155	41	8				
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	19, 765	16, 868	9, 985	5, 631	726	271	255	2, 896	
Alabama: Mobile County	5	2	1		1			3	
California: San Diego County San Francisco County Constitute Prior Prior County	349 842	323 769	241 332	52 349	18 40 2	11 15	1 33	26 73	
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city). District of Columbia Florida: Dade County	49 297 658	136 630	19 118 581	28 1 27	17 12	7	3	161 28	
Georgia: Fulton County Indiana:	401	345	345					56	
Lake County Marion County	225 242	147 189	57 184	80 2	6 3	4		78 53	
Iowa: Polk County Louisiana: Caddo Parish	155	360 142	323 140	36	1	1	1	13	
Orleans Parish	352 314	244 223	121 94	19 48	33 77	1	70 4	108 91	
Michigan: Kent County Wayne County	275 766	273 667	191 224	71 348	11 56	14	25	2 99	
Minnesota: Hennepin CountyRamsey County	296 193	292 177	209 145	55 31	28		1	4 16	
New York: Buffalo (city)	71	64	33	31				7	
Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo)	107 192	104	76	28 119				3	
Monroe County New York (city) Rensselaer County	4, 173 162	189 3, 674 160	68 1, 556 136	1, 911	26	168	13	3 498 2	
Westchester County	116 438	114 390	65 118	48 205	55	10	1 2	2 48	
Ohio: Franklin CountyHamilton County	729 371	619 256	576 215	27 26	13	1	2	110 115	
Mahoning County Montgomery County	188 348	161 245	96 236	44	10	i	10	27 103	
Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	646	634	526	64	18	4	22	12	
Allegheny County Fayette County Montgomery County	909 4 7	735 3 4	380 2 4	334 1	20	1		174 1 3	
Philadelphia (city and county)	3, 654	2, 796	1, 462	1, 218	47	17	52	858	
South Carolina: Greenville County Utah: Third District	58 172	49 172	49 125					9	
Virginia: Norfolk (city) Washington:	159	126	125	39	8 2		1	33	
Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	48 174 1, 216	171 1, 188	153 618	1 10 351	1 1 200	4 9	3 10	2 3 28	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000	1, 210	1, 103	018	301	200	y	10	28	
POPULATION	1,848	1,774	1, 514	186	50	8	16	74	

Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.
 Exclusive of the total for Utah, which is included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

Table X.—Reason for reference to court of families represented in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 39 courts serving specified areas and 38 courts serving other areas during 1931 1

Fa	milies re	presente	ed in dep	endency	and neg	lect cas	es
		Re	eason for	reference	e to cour	t	
Total	With- out ade- quate care or support from parent or guar- dian	Aban- don- ment or deser- tion	A buse or cruel treat- ment	Living under conditions injurious to morals	Physically handicapped and in need of public care	Other	Not re- ported
11, 353	8, 516	762	284	1, 104	672	11	4
101	59	13	6	18	5		
10, 482	7, 911	726	251	1, 013	572	5	4
3		1		2			
239 403	106 358	8 9	29	66 32	30		
186	162	11 8	1 2 11	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
251	188		5	56	1		
139 239	131 156	10	6	6 10	57		
97	58	2	7	20	10		
207	170	19	1	12	4		1
142 376	136 346	1 7	2	2 23	1		
180 103	149 102	15	2	13 1			1
30	17	1		12			
58 85	9 79	1	<u>-</u>	15 5	33		
2, 021 94	1, 779 71	26 7	20 3	152	44 8		
282	143	4		13	122		
379 199	242 88	15 18	13 5	83 63	25 23	2	1
197 409	146 319	21 6	8 24	19 56	3 4		
408	341	56			11		
1, 758	1, 192	358	75	100	33		
37 83	21 47	1	3 4	11 17	1 3		
31	19	7		2	3		
114 628	65 470	8 50	3 10	31 93	7 4		i
871	605	36	33	91	100	6	
	Total 11, 353 101 10, 482 3 239 403 233 186 357 251 142 139 27 261 207 142 376 150 103 30 58 85 2, 021 194 95 282 379 199 409 408 3 1, 758 37 83 91 31 114 628	Total without adequate care or from juring in the property of	Total with out adequate care or from January and Janua	Total With-out ade-quate care or from from description	Total Without adequate care of from parent or guardian Aban don- from parent of guardian Aban don- from parent of guardian Aban don- from deserption Aban don- from from from from from from from from	Total With-out adequate care or from from description or guardian Aban description Total Living care or cruel support metric or guardian Total Total or guardian Total or	Total Quate care or support from parent or guardian Abuse care or support from parent or guardian Abuse care or support from parent or guardian Abuse care or cruel from ment or guardian Abuse care or cruel from ment or guardian Abuse care Conditions injuring care Abuse care Conditions of care Abuse care Conditions of ca

Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.
 Exclusive of the total for Utah, which is included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

TABLE XI.—Disposition of dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 41 courts serving specified areas and 99 courts serving other areas during 1931.

		Dispo- sition	ported	1	1 1	1			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				
		Case held open	further	1,030	55	864		00	9	34 21 217	30	142	111
			dispo- sition	489	49 6	426		13 20	17.23	7828	15	00 61 63	9
	ourt	without tent to-	Agency or indi- vidual	878	67	874	1	36	-0-	162	22	13 66 3	2
	rvision of e	Referred without commitment to-	Insti- tution	255	6	190	1	33		1-6	00 4	404	
lect cases	Child not kept under supervision of court		Indi- vidual	438	19	368	1 1 2 4 9 9 9	1	4	6	00 cm	35	2
Dependency and neglect cases	not kept 1	Committed to-	Agency	3, 433	41	3, 312	က	678	20 22	32 6 10	14	10 14 105	22
Dependen	Child	Col	Insti- tution	2,873	394	2, 513	1	50	82 4 5	30.4-	99 6	25 48 98	32
i i		Case dis-	missed or ad- justed	5,090	61 86	4,870	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	202	11	112 255 8	30	80 30 80 80	154
	pervision	Under tempo-	rary care of an insti- tution	1,838	9	1,678		14		121	9 112 19	21	35
	Child kept under supervision of court	Agency	or indi- vidual super- vising	1, 579	61	1, 476	1 5 6 0 1 1 1	1		210	46	3	391
	Child kep	Proba-	tion officer super- vising	4, 313	22	3, 418		52	6	47	29 10 115	16	130
		Total		22, 317	753	19, 990	5	349	49	297 297 658 401	242	155 352 314	275
		Area served by court		Total cases 1	State totals: Connecticut. Utah	AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION.	Alabama: Mobile County	San Diego CountySan Francisco County	Connecticut: Bridgeport (city)	District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	Indiana: Lake County	Louisiana: Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city)	Michigan: Kent County

			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1							1	1	•						10				
_	73		25			27 -	101	=	6	19	78	2			39	19	45	2	10	43		166
_				, ,	es e	. T. G.	79	74	9	က	× 00		-	1			41		37	4		83
_			19		138	71	6	85	00	24	2000	2			2	14	15		202	200		104
_						0 89	23.83	7.0	-	27	4. 0.3	•	-			Q	9		7	- 4		65
-						17	202	16	5	7:0	15 0	•		4	147	4	11	, ,	0 4	19		02
	53	8	3.4	66	33	10	141	88	171	89	31		-		1,557		10		3	99		121
	10	cr	17	75	817	041	-10	11	49	18	15		m 67	0	453		€ 5 4		0 %	26		360
	တ္ဌ ထ		9	-	1, 322	- 6	40	214	45	23	260				1, 251	m t	28 82		25	332		220
_	2				296			20	5	46	53		Se			es -	→ 63	_	* 65	515		160
_	160				9		22	42	30	5	112						17		± ∞	37	;	103
_	1 4		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	16	1, 258	4	75	123	42	€	112	i	8/1	7	205	0.5	12	=	12	129		895
_	296 193	17	107	192	4, 173	116	438	729	371	188	646	000	908	7	3, 654	28	159	48	174	1, 216		2, 327
Minnesota:	Hennepin County	New York: Buffalo (city)	Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo).	Monroe County	New York (city)	Syracuse (city)	Westchester County	Franklin County	Hamilton County.	Montsomery County	Oregon: Multnomah County	Pennsylvania:	Favette County	Montgomery County	co.	Iltah: Third District	Virginia: Norfolk (city)	Washington: Pierce County	Spokane County	Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPU-	LATION

1 Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census. Exclusive of totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

Table XII.—Reason for discharge in cases of delinquent children discharged from supervision by 34 courts serving specified areas and 62 courts serving other areas during 1931 ¹

		ases of t	qu	ent child	ren aisc	narged	irom su	pervisio	ם			
		Reason for discharge										
Area served by court	Total	Conduct of child satisfactory or conditions improved	Expiration of period specified by court	tory	Child com- mitted or re- ferred to in- stitu- tion	Child com- mitted or re- ferred to agency or indi- vidual	or	Other	Not re- port- ed			
Total cases 2	13, 150	8, 386	1, 279	269	1, 572	210	490	936	8			
State totals: Connecticut Utah	1, 333 435	708 210	117 141	19	89 31	22 6	31 15	347 23				
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POP- ULATION	11, 768	7, 709	1, 081	230	1, 490	186	439	625				
Alabama: Mobile County California:	29	22			3		1	3				
San Diego CountySan Francisco County	168 407	122 307	2	8 20	37	3 9	28 23	5 10				
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city) New Haven (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County	56 230 205 628 141	35 136 143 381 93	42	2 3 6	8 24 10 60 6	52 3	2 5 2 45 22	7 63 6 86 5	1			
Georgia: Fulton CountyIndiana:	433	283	11	45	52	3 7	34	1				
Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan: Wayne County	18 142 199	95 14 86 96	10	13 9 2	16 32 76	6 1 4	14 4 8 13	12 6 4				
Michigan: Wayne County Minnesota: Hennepin County Ramsey County	1, 452 712 330	1, 134 612 306		24	257 54 10	3 4	23 7 2	32 12 8				
New Jersey:	299 505	15	180 464	3	41 35	9	4	47				
Mercer County New York: Buffalo (city) Erie County (exclusive of	187	139	1	4	37		5	1				
Buffalo)	139 100 2, 617 8	119 88 2, 083 3	24 2	2 1 35	10 9 350 3	1 2 6	49	7 68				
Westchester County	11 236	185	1	3	11 31	11		5				
Ohio: Hamilton County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	158 158 297	65 89 183	3 6	10 12 8	27 28 26	11 3 6	27 14 39	15 9 28	i			
Fayette CountyPhiladelphia (city and county	1 827	255	248	15	1 97	24	35	153				
South Carolina: Greenville County	24 227 231	14 110 184	67 1	1 2 1	7 28 22	3 3	1 8 16	1 9 4				
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000	426	312	7	39	82	24	7	13				

¹ Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.
² Excusive of totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and other surface.

other courts.

Table XIII.—Reason for discharge in cases of dependent and neglected children discharged from supervision by 23 courts serving specified areas and 31 courts serving other areas during 1931.

	Cases	of deper	ndent ai	nd negleo	eted chi vision	ldren d	ischarged	l from s	uper-
				Re	ason for	dischar	ge		
Area served by court	Total	Conduct of child satisfactory or conditions improved	period speci-	Conduct of child or conditions unsatisfactory but further supervision not advised	Child com- nitted or re- ferred to in- stitu- tion	Child com- mitted or re- ferred to agency or in- divi- dual	Where- abouts of child un- known or moved from juris diction of court	Other reason	Not re- port- ed
Total cases	4, 192	2, 578	60	119	492	471	258	211	3
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POP-	3, 846	2, 442	57	95	477	425	160	187	3
California: San Diego County. San Francisco County. District of Columbia. Florida: Dade County. Georgia: Fulton County.	33 122 196 130 57	9 63 96 93 31	2	2	8 4 4 2	3 30 77 14 15	13 19 10 4 8	6 2 9 11 1	i
Indiana:	84	24		10	23	10	1	16	
Marion County	56 65 591	8 21 426		11 1 1	6 11 46	5 20 52	8 3 25	18 9 41	
Minnesota: Hennepin CountyRamsey County	153 54	80 43		8	28 2	29 9	1	7	
New York: Buffalo (city) Monroe County New York (city) Rensselser County	35 1, 252	2 23 885	11	39	2 247 1	10 29	15	24	2
Westchester CountyOhio:	3	1			2	 			
Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	6 94	1 25	3	2	5 3	19	40	2	
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia (city and county) South Carolina: Greenville	407	226	40	20	20	57	11	33	
County	9 492	381	<u>î</u>		63	5 41	2	6	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	346	136	3	24	15	46	98	24	

 $^{^{-1}}$ Specified courts include those with 100,000 or more population and other courts those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.

Table XIV.—Length of time child was under supervision in cases of delinquent children discharged from supervision by 34 courts serving specified areas and 62 courts serving other areas during 1931 ¹

	Cas	es of deli	nquent o	hildren	discharge	d from s	supervis	ion			
A council by count		Duration of supervision									
Area served by court	Total	Less than 6 months	6 months, less than 12	1 year, less than 18 months	18 months, less than 2 years	years, less than 3	3 years or more	Not report ed			
Total cases 2	13, 150	4, 955	4, 506	2, 245	699	462	281				
State totals: ConnecticutUtah	1, 333 435	622 234	400 165	255 30	41 5	8	7				
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULA-	11, 768	4, 251	4, 111	2, 021	662	445	276	:			
Alabama: Mobile County	29	29									
California: San Diego County San Francisco County	168 407	86 243	54 95	21 31	5 16	1 15	1 7				
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city)	56	22 26	19 73	10 106	5 18	5	2				
Hartford (city)	230 205	136	61	8 154	58	17	9				
District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgla: Fulton County	628 141 433	122 109 69	268 32 179	150	34	1					
Indiana: Lake County	167	100	59	7	1						
Marion County	18 142	14 48	61	3 24	6	3					
Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan: Wayne County	199 1, 452	51 353	83 624	58 268	7 121	69	17				
Minnesota: Hennepin CountyRamsey County	712 330	291 75	320 158	68 47	23 29	9 21	1				
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County	299 505	33 177	41 114	168 66	26 6	27 14	128				
New York: Buffalo (city) Erie County (exclusive of Buf-	187	35	50	88	3	10	1				
falo)	139 100	11 25	10 46	83 12	23 12	10 4	2				
New York (city) Rensselaer County	2, 617	1,384	987 4	185	52	7	1				
Syracuse (city)	11 236	11 63	50	66	33	22	2	 			
Ohio: Hamilton County	158	62	47	23	14	11	1				
Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	158 297	8 148	27 100	39 35	21 8	43	20				
Fayette County Philadelphia (city and county)_	827	1 292	153	88	82	138	74				
South Carolina: Greenville County- Utah: Third District	$\frac{24}{227}$	100	14 101	3 22	2 4		1				
Virginia: Norfolk (city) Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	231 426	21 101	111 169	67 118	16 37	13	3				
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	1, 382	704	395	224	37	17	5				

¹ Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.

² Exclusive of totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and other

courts.

Table XV.—Length of time child was under supervision in cases of dependent and neglected children discharged from supervision by 23 courts serving specified areas and 31 courts serving other areas during 1931 1

1 11 11 11	Cases	of deper	ident ar	d negle superv	cted chil	dren di	scharge	ed from			
Area served by court		Duration of supervision									
	Total	Less than 6 months	6 months, less than 12	1 year, less than 18 months	18 months, less than 2 years	years, less than 3	years or more	Not re- ported			
Total cases	4, 192	1,673	1, 105	515	270	356	272	1			
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULA-	3, 846	1,540	1,011	447	247	332	268	1			
California: San Diego County San Francisco County District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	33 122 196 130 57	15 41 58 93 28	12 31 52 35 26	4 11 28 2	1 2 46	14 9	1 23 3				
Indiana: Lake County MarionCounty	84	33	21	18	4	2	6				
Iowa: Polk County Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan: Wayne County Minnesota:	56 65 591	28 26 77	18 17 95	6 15 88	3 6 82	1 1 180	69				
Hennepin County Ramsey County New York:	153 54	48 28	21 13	14 6	20 6	16 1	34				
Buffalo (city) Mouroe County New York (city) Rensselaer County Westchester County	35 1, 252 1 2	6 676 1 1	2 3 454	4 95	5 19	17 7		1			
Ohio: Hamilton County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	3 6 94	1 23	1 38	6 18	5	5	1 5				
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia (city and county) South Carolina: Greenville County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	407 9 492	70 6 279	56 116	50 81	· 32 1 15	76 2	123				
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	346	133	94	68	23	24	4				

 $^{^1}$ Specified areas include those with 103,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.

Appendix.—COURTS FURNISHING STATISTICAL MATERIAL FOR 1931

Table A .- Principal city in area served by specified courts 1

Area served by court	Principal city in area served	Area served by court	Principal city in area served
Louisiana: Caddo Parish	San Diego. San Francisco. Washington. Miami. Atlanta. Gary. Indianapolis. Des Moines. Shreveport. New Orleans. Grand Rapids. Detroit. Minneapolis. St. Paul. Jersey City.	New York: Buffalo (city) Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo). Monroe County. New York (city) Rensselaer County Syracuse (city) Westchester County Ohio: Franklin County. Hamilton County. Montgomery County. Oregon: Multnomab County. Pennsylvania: Allegheny County. Fayette County. Montgomery County. Syracuse (city and county). Suth Carolina: Greenville County. Utah: Third District. Virginia: Norfolk (city) Washington: Plerce County. Spokane County. Spokane County.	Youngstown. Dayton. Portland. Pittsburgh. Uniontown. Norristown. Greenville. Salt Lake City. Tacoma. Spokane.

 $^{^1}$ Courts serving areas with 100,000 or more population according to the 1930 census. For number of cases disposed of by each court, see table I.

Table B.—Area of court jurisdiction and number of delinquency, dependency and neglect, and special-proceedings cases disposed of, and number of cases of children discharged from supervision, by 126 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population ¹ during 1931

Area served by court	Principal city or borough in area served	Delin- quency cases	Dependency and neglect cases	Special- proceed- ings cases	Cases of children dis- charged from su- pervision
Alabama:					
Baldwin County	Fairhope	16	110	1	53
Chambers County	Lanett	9	39		1
Clarke County	Jackson	1	42	4	
Colbert County	Sheffield	5	26		71
Coosa County Dallas County	Goodwater	10	13 34		10 43
Feeembia County	SelmaAtmore	18	6		6
Etowah County. Fayette County. Jackson County. Lauderdale County.	Gadsden	10	3		
Fayette County	Fayette		46		3
Jackson County	Scottsboro	6 8 5 8	8		4
Lauderdale County	Florence	5	219	2	26
	Tuskegee	8	22 74		37
Sumter County	Marion Yorktown	1	8		9
Perry County Sumter County Washington County	I OI K LOW II		24		18
Connecticut:					
Andover (town) ² Ansonia (city)			1		
Ansonia (city)		13	6		4
Darkhamsten (town)		3	4 7		
Berlin (town)		12	′		1
Bloomfield (town) Branford (town) Bristol (city) Cheshire (town)	Branford Borough	6	1		- 3
Bristol (city)	Braniord Borough	83	39		90
Cheshire (town)		1			
Chester (town) Clinton (town)			3		
Clinton (town)			2		
Colebrook (town)			5		
Covertry (town)			3		
Collebrook (town) Cornwall (town) Coventry (town) Danbury (city) Derby (city) East Granby (town) East Hartford (town)		12	4		19
Derby (city)		73	Ŷ		18
East Granby (town)			7 3		
East Hartford (town)		257	17		106
East Haven (town)		6 1	. 6		6
East windsor (town)*		18	. 6		4
East Hartord (town) East Haven (town) East Windsor (town) ² Enfield (town) Fairfield (town)			1		
Fairfield (town)		40			27
Farmington (borough)		14			
Greenwich (borough)		7	2 2		4
Haddam (town)		5	2		7
Fillingly (town)	Danielson Borough	4			3
Litchfield (town) 2	Litchfield Borough	3	1		
Manchester (town)			1		
Manchester (town) Marlborough (town) Meriden (city) Middlefield (town)			3		
Meriden (city)		65	20		36
Middleheld (town)		111	10		
Middletown (city)	Woodmont Borough	2	5		
Monroe (town) 2	Woodmont Borough:	_	ľ		
Naugatuck (borough)		34			30
Naugatuck (borough) New Britain (city) New Canaan (town)		470	41		111
New Canaan (town)	New Canaan Borough	4			
New Hartiord (town)		1	5		
New London (city)		149	7		65
New Hartford (town) Newington (town) 2 New London (city) New Milford (town)		2			
NOTIOIK (LOWII)			2		
North Stonington (town)		1	2		
Norwalk (city)		230	56 10		54 29
Norwalk (city) Norwich (city) Norwich (town)		81	2		29
()renge (town)		3			1
Plainfield (town)		3 7	4		3
Plainville (town)		7	10		
Plainfield (town)			1 4		
Pomfret (town)			1 4		
According to the 1930 census.					

¹ According to the 1930 census.

² Cases are for specified area, although probate court dealing with dependency and neglect cases has jurisdiction over wider territory.

Table B.—Area of court jurisdiction and number of delinquency, dependency and neglect, and special-proceedings cases disposed of, and number of cases of children discharged from supervision by 126 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population during 1931—Continued

Area served by court	Principal city or borough in area served	Delin- quency cases	Dependency and neglect cases	Special proceed- ings cases	Cases of children dis- charged from su- pervision
Connecticut—Continued, Portland (town)					
Portiand (town) Preston (town) Putnam (city) Rockville (city) Rocky Hill (town) Saybrook (town) Shelton (city) Simsbury (town)			9		
Putnam (city)		13	2		11
Rockville (city)		1	2		11
Rocky Hill (town)		7			7
Shelton (city)		2	6		
Simsbury (town)		16	8		
Simsbury (town) Somers (town)		i	•		1
Southbury (town) Southington (town)		1			
		6	1		
Stonington (town)	Stonington Borough	209 10	32 2		46
Stratiord (town)	1	28	ے ا		6
Suffield (town)		1			
Thomaston (town) Torrington (city)			1		
Trumbull (town)		28	10		13
Wallingford (borough)		4			
Torrington (city) Trumbull (town) Wallingford (borough) Wallingford (town) Washington (town) Waterbury (city) Waterford (town) Westbrook (town) West Hartford (town) West Harven (town)			3		
Washington (town)			1		
Waterford (town)		246	39		53
Westbrook (town)		5	5		
West Hartford (town)		133	1		3
West Haven (town)		174	6		43
Westport (town) Wethersfield (town)		19			5
Willimantic (city)		3			
Winchester (town)	Winsted	37	18		4 17
Willimantic (city) Winchester (town) Windsor (town) Windsor Locks (town)		2	22 7		
Windsor Locks (town)			1		
Wolcott (town)		3	2		
llinois:			2		
La Salle County	Ottawa Rock Island	12	85		5
Rock Island County	Rock Island	38	76		11
owa: Johnson County Michigan: Muskegon County	Iowa City	28 180	32	3	30
dinnesota: Winona County	Winona	48	91 21		11 20
New York:		10	21		20
Chemung County Clinton County	Elmira	135	116		
Columbia County	Plattsburg Hudson	37	53		15
Ontario County	Geneva	63 92	187 43	1	33
North Carolina: Buncombe County	Asheville	191	89	6	77
Ohio:					
Allen CountyAuglaize County	Lima	192	54	3	5
Clark County	St. Marys. Springfield.	82 308	27 56	1	16
Lake County	Painesville	47	22	3	5
ennsylvania: Lycoming County	Williamsport	18	28	2	
First district	Logan	246	4		14
Second district	Ogden	645	8		60
Fifth district	ProvoRichfield	354 266	17	5	19
Sixth district Seventh district	Cedar City	146	17 -		63
Seventh district	Price	105	ī		52
County courts	Kanot	24 _			
irginia: Danville (city)		400			
Danville (city) Lynchburg (city)		429 151	26 - 15 -		41 23
	Kenosha				

² Cases are for specified area, although probate court dealing with dependency and neglect cases has

jurisdiction over wider territory.

3 Cases are for specified area, although probate court dealing with delinquency and dependency and neglect cases has jurisdiction over wider territory.









